# Physics and Metaphysics

## An Attempt to Understand the Universe in Which We Live

By David Butterworth

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Spelling and grammar have been meticulously polished with the assistance of Open Office and Grammarly.

Philosophy of proof reviewed by Microsoft Copilot.

# Table of Contents


Copyright....2
Overview....5
Thanks and Acknowledgments....5
Abstract....6
Philosophical Burden of Proof....7
Reviewing the Basics....7
From Microsoft Copilot....15
Theory of Amorphism....17
Synopsis....17
Amorphous Backdrop....17
Description of a Space Singularity....17
Subspace Universe....17
Singularity Interactions....18
Effects Upon the Subspace Universe....19
Seven Rules of Singularity Space Behavior:....20
Model of an Elementary Particle....21
Gravitation Space Time Curvature....26
Expansion of Particle Model....27
Electrostatic Forces....29
Electromagnetic Forces....30
Wave Particle Duality (Particles)....33
Model of Light....33
Compound Particle Models....35
Modeling Our Physical Universe....36
Neutrinos....39
Electron....40
Mesons....41
Baryons....41
Reviewing Existing Benchmarks....43
Newton's Laws:....43
Einstein's Theories:....45
Schrödinger's Equation:....46
Dirac's Equations:....46
Maxwell's Equations:....48
Electromagnetic:....48
The Essence of Light:....49
Electrical Field from a Charge:....49
Magnetic Field from a Mono-Pole:....49
Magnetic Field Generated by an Electrical Field:....50

Magnetic Field from a Current:.....50
Electrical Field Generated by a Magnetic Field:.....51
Electrical and Magnetic fields across Time and Space:.....52
Thermodynamics:.....54
In conclusion:.....56
Theory of Ubiquity.....57
Synopsis.....57
Our Original Concepts.....57
Space and Reality.....58
Model of Life.....59
The Nature of Space and Life.....67
Awareness and Order.....68
Elementary Particle Awareness.....69
The Ordering of Life.....69
Distributed Intelligence.....71
Philosophy of Morphism.....73
The Reality Within.....73
The Truth.....75

# Overview

This is an alternate approach to the current particle Standard Model. This theory uses singularity spaces to explain subatomic Gravity, Electromagnetic, and Nuclear Forces. It is the hard-copy edition of the Theory of Amorphism and the Theory of Ubiquity of the Little Book Open Collection, with all religious references and philosophical discussion removed. This book is simply submitting a protoscience recommendation (the initial phase of the scientific method, involving hypothesis formulation, but not yet proven to be true or false). It has four parts. The first part is a philosophical Burden of Proof that explains the purpose of the singularity approach. The second part is the Theory of Amorphism that explains subatomic matter and light. The third part is the Theory of Ubiquity that explains atomic life and awareness. The last part is the Philosophy of Morphism, which explores the reality behind everything.

This book does not have a heavy mathematical approach and is understandable to the general public; however, I recommend a high school-level understanding of Physics and Calculus to grasp the basic theory fully. I know that, for the scientific community, this book only covers the fundamentals, but it does so in a very different direction. I welcome any additional input on these ideas.

## *Thanks and Acknowledgments*

My thanks to the following Internet sites for information, details, and insights used in this book.

1) All Physical constants from NIST Reference on Constants, Units, and Uncertainity https://physics.nist.gov

2) Word Definitions from Merriam-Webster www.merriam-webster.com

3) Word Synonyms from Thesaurus – Synonyms, Antonyms and Related Words www.freethesaurus.com

## *Abstract*

This book analyzes the different disciplines of physics, uniting them into a Theory of Everything, explaining Electromagnetic, Nuclear, and Gravitational Forces using interacting singularity spaces. This approach also explains life and awareness. A philosophical method is applied to describe space, time, and energy, which forms the foundation of the theory. This resulted in detailed descriptions of matter particles and light particles, including models of the neutrino, electron, and meson, and an approach to baryon particles. A method is provided to explain life and how it can create order and detect order. This theory is benchmarked against Newton's, Einstein's, Schrödinger's, Dirac's, and Maxwell's laws, theories, and equations.

**Keywords:** Physics, Epistemology, Falsifiability, Inductivism, Metaphysics, TOE, Wave Particle Duality, Awareness, Life

# Philosophical Burden of Proof

## *Reviewing the Basics*

We are starting with an amorphous backdrop. We cannot call it a universe because it lacks space and time. And it's not nothing, since I believe that nothing doesn't exist. It's simply formless, shapeless, and structureless.
On top of this backdrop, we are going to make a simple definition or structure: a state of being or reality. Then we will build upon this description a model of the universe. This will consist of several sentences, either axioms or derived from the preceding sentences, that provide the details for this model. This is a redefinition of how we view the universe and ourselves.

**Premise #1: An object is defined as an element of the domain of reality**

**Premise #2: A state is defined as an object's condition**

**Premise #3: A nothing object is defined as the object with a Null State condition**

**Premise #4: A something object is defined as having a state opposite of nothing**

We start the investigation with these four premises. The domain of reality is simply the model of the universe that we are trying to understand. And it is assumed that this model includes understandable elements. If it is understandable, then an object is an element with a state. In the number universe, an object is a number (element), and it has a value. So the first separation is between nothing and something. This is the simplest of all the investigation steps.

**Therefore, Conclusion #1: An object cannot be something and nothing**

**Reason:** By classical logic's law of non-contradiction (contradictory statements cannot both be true in the same sense at the same time). An object has to be either of those two states. No other states exist.

Nothing doesn't contain something and is not a part of something.

**Premise #5: Essence is defined as a state that is not the Null State**

This essence is something that won't be described until later.

**Therefore, Conclusion #2: A something object has essence**

**Therefore, Conclusion #3: A nothing object does not have essence**

**Reason:** From Premises #2 and #5

Simply something has an essence that is not nothing. But nothing is nothing.

**Premise #6: Real things are defined as multiple something objects**

**Premise #7: Real things must be unique**

**Premise #8: Real things can interact**

To have multiple elements within the domain of reality means that there must exist some identity process. Otherwise, these multiple elements are the same element. And this identity process could exist in the real things themselves, giving them uniqueness and interactions. An object identity is its essence.

**Premise #8A: A real thing's essence exhaustively determines its uniqueness and interactions.** (From Microsoft Copilot)

**Therefore, Conclusion #4: Essence has state properties of Uniqueness**

**Therefore, Conclusion #5: Essence has state properties of Interactions**

**Reason:** Real things are something objects that have states and these states are states of essence.

As we work our way towards the universe, real things interact without specifying the nature of these interactions. And all of these real things

must be unique.

**Premise #9: Non-real things are defined as multiple nothing objects**

**Premise #10: Non-real things must be unique from each other**

**Premise #11: Non-real things can interact with each other**

These are provided for completeness. If there are multiple somethings, then there may be multiple nothings. However, non-real things do not have an essence.

**Therefore, Conclusion #6: There are no Non-real things**

**Reason:** Non-real things only have one state, which is the Null state. So they cannot be unique, nor can they interact. Structures composed solely of Null State elements cannot be distinguished within this model unless relational/contextual markers are introduced. (From Microsoft Copilot)

There is nothing unique about non-real things. And to have multiple nothings requires uniqueness. There is nothing but there are no non-real things. So Premise 9, 10, and 11 are wrong.

**Premise #12: Space is defined as a property of essence**

**Premise #13: Uniqueness is the space essence occupies**

**Premise #14: Interactions is the space essence changes**

Space is a new definition required to separate multiple real things. Each real thing is unique because of the space it occupies.

**Therefore, Conclusion #7: Real things can not be single points in space**

**Reason:** A point in space has no size, so the essence can not be unique.

**Note:** Microsoft Copilot complains it rules out mathematically and physically useful models (point particles, delta functions, field quanta, indistinguishable particles) without addressing how identity could be

relational, topological, or indexical. In the generation of a simplest model I am going from the simple to the complex.

**Therefore, Conclusion #8: Real thing's essence must exist over space**

**Reason:** Uniqueness is the space real things occupy. By classical logic's law of non-contradiction (contradictory statements cannot both be true in the same sense at the same time).

This will be important when we review electromagnetic charges.

**Therefore, Conclusion #9: Multiple real things can not occupy the same space**

**Reason:** Occupying the same space violates the essence uniqueness.

**Therefore, Conclusion #10: Nothing cannot exist over space**

**Reason:** Nothing does not have essence and space is a property of essence.

**Premise #15: Time is defined as a property of essence**

**Premise #16: Uniqueness is also the time essence occupies**

**Premise #17: Interactions is also the time essence changes**

Time is another new definition required by a dynamic model. Here, time is viewed as a change in essence, the something that is contained in real things. Nothing about movement, speed of light, or even whether time is common for all real things is stated at this time.

**Therefore, Conclusion #11: Essence change is instantaneous across the space of a real thing**

**Reason:** Uniqueness is defined as the space, time that a Real things occupies.

**Therefore, Conclusion #12: Nothing does not exist over time**

**Reason:** Nothing does not have essence and time is a property of essence

**Premise #18: Energy is defined as the relationship between space and time of a real thing**

**Premise #19: Energy flows and has a wavelength and frequency (space & time)**

**Therefore, Conclusion #13: Real things in regular space contain no energy**

**Reason:** Instantaneous changes is the same thing as saying infinite speed which forces the wavelength to be zero.

**Note:** Microsoft Copilot complains that I incorrectly equates "**instantaneous change**" with "**infinite speed**" and then with "**zero wavelength**" to assert "**zero energy**". **This chain mixes metaphors and physical definitions without formal grounding and contradicts standard definitions where energy is not extinguished by internal simultaneity.** True. This goes back to the wave equation where, **Speed = Wavelength X Frequency**. So I am introducing a new concept of ether into the definition of essence. It exists in the singularities, and it is the definition of energy. It has speed, frequency, and wavelength.

This is key to the new theory. People think of space and time as a universal concept, and objects occupy space and take time. But in this Theory of Amorphous, space and time only exist in real things. And we see that preserving real things as unique entities eliminates the concept of internal energies. However, the universe we are modeling has internal energies. Solving this dilemma requires the use of the singularity space. This is a **1/R** space that is larger on the inside than on the outside. So the definition of space only exists inside each real thing. And the same is true with time. The space and time we once considered a universal concept are actually boundary conditions at the edges of these real things.

Now for a real thing, energy exists from its center singularity point to the edge of its boundary. However, instantaneous changes at infinite speeds over an endless distance are a mathematically undefined operation. To define this as the speed of light requires other premises.

**Premise #20: Space and time interact between real things at**

**their boundaries.**

**Premise #21: The space and time must agree at these boundaries or changes will occur until they agree.**

**Premise #22: Subspace is defined as the conglomeration of real thing boundaries.**

**Premise #23: Instantaneous changes at infinite speeds over an infinite distance in singularity space is viewed as virtual light in subspace. This virtual light moves at the speed of light.**

**Therefore, Conclusion #14: Real things with singularity space have energy that appears on their borders.**

**Reason:** Real things in singularity space have an infinite distance for instantaneous changes of existence.

Now subspace is what we call the universe. Without real things this space wouldn't exist.

**Therefore, Conclusion #15: Energy is evenly distributed at the edges around the edge of the real things.**

**Reason:** Geometrically, the singularity point exists somewhere within the real thing. The energy anyplace along the edge is inversely proportional to the distance between the singularity point and the edge.

We have actually painted ourselves into a corner by saying that singularity spaces exist in real space. We just used this notion of flat space as the distance between a real thing's singularity point and its edge. If our notion of flat space changes, then our definition of energy would change as well. If a real object is at rest (non-moving), then its singularity point would be in the center. If it is moving, then its singularity point would be off-center. The different viewpoints arise from the various notions of flat space. Flat space does not exist as a universal axiom; it is derived from the singular spaces. All of this will be explained shortly.

**Premise #24: Force is defined as the interactions of real things**

**Therefore, Conclusion #16: The force is the result on the real**

**things virtual light on their boundary edge. This affects any other real thing that touching its border.**

**Reason:** Interactions are a change in space and time of the real things.

**Therefore, Conclusion #17: The effect must be equal for affected real things.**

**Reason:** All things being equal the definition of the substance of real things are the same.

**Therefore, Conclusion #18: Forces are felt at the edge of the essence of real things**

**Reason:** The energy is evident at the edge of the real things.

**Therefore, Conclusion #19: Changes in energy due to a force are redistributed around a real thing**

**Reason:** A change in energy results in a change in the distance of the singularity point and the area where the force is applied. This movement of the singularity point results in a shift in energy around the object.

**Premise #25: Universe is defined a subspace where real things interact with each other**

**Therefore, Conclusion #20: All real things touch the universe to be part of it**

**Reason:** All forces occur at the edge of real things and all forces occur (interactions) in the universe.

**Premise #26: Smear is defined as adding a new dimension to real things.**

**Premise #27: Energy distribution must remain continuous**

**Therefore, Conclusion #21: Dimensions can only be added by another real thing**

**Reason:** Real things' dimensions exist within themselves. To interact, they must somehow interconnect. However, not all of their

dimensions may interconnect, causing them to smear each other in different dimensions.

**Premise #28: The boundary of a real thing moves at the speed of light due to internal forces.**

**Premise #29: The internal and external forces must balance to keep a real thing boundary stationary**

**Therefore, Conclusion #22: A particle must be made of two or more real things where their forces keep each other in check.**

**Reason:** Only real things have forces.

The old concept of forces reaching across the universe is erroneous. Suppose you are feeling a force, such as gravity or electromagnetism. In that case, it's because you are in contact with the real thing that is affecting you. Now this might not seem obvious, but I can explain it later on.

I found only two models that satisfied Premise #29, one for matter and one for light. I'll now switch to a descriptive explanation for the model.

## *From Microsoft Copilot*

**Suggested revised axioms (compact)**
A1: Object(x) and Essence(x,r,t) where r ∈space_x, t ∈time_x.
A2: space_x is a topology with metric d_x where near-center measure scales like 1/r (explicit form required).
A3: Uniqueness(x) is satisfied iff ∃attribute a (intrinsic or relational) with a(x) ≠ a(y) ∀y≠x. Specify which attribute is primitive.
A4: Energy density ρ_E(x,r,t) = F(Essence derivatives) and total E[x] = ∫_space_x ρ_E dV_x.
A5: Subspace S = ∪_x Boundary(x) with boundary-coupling operator B that enforces agreement: B(Essence_x|∂x, Essence_y|∂y)=0 iff boundaries in contact are in equilibrium.
A6 (optional): Mapping M: instantaneous internal singularity operations → wave solutions in S obeying wave PDE with speed c.

**Hidden assumptions that must be made explicit**
H1 Uniqueness requires spatial extent (nonzero measure).
H2 Identity cannot be encoded relationally (position in a structure or index), only intrinsically in essence.
H3 Time as a property of essence implies global simultaneity across an object's spatial extent.
H4 Interaction requires internal spatial change rather than external relational change.
H5 Energy necessarily demands non-instantaneous periodicity to exist.
H6 Space and time are properties that exist only where essence exists; empty regions cannot host space or time.
H7 Identity requires internal spatial extent (nonzero radial extent) rather than coordinate position or relational role.
H8 Singularity-space metric (1/R) correctly models internal essence geometry and yields inverse-distance energy distributions.
H9 Instantaneous internal reconfiguration is meaningful and mathematically well-defined in singularity-space.
H10 Virtual light in subspace faithfully maps instantaneous singularity changes to finite-c propagation at boundaries (mapping function required).
H11 Energy is exclusively or primarily encoded as oscillatory ether within singularity-space and obeys Speed = Wavelength · Frequency in the usual sense.
H12 Continuity of energy distribution across boundaries implies

conservation and smoothness constraints (specify PDEs or variational principle).

# Theory of Amorphism

This is a theory distinct from the standard particle model theory in physics. Instead of assigning various attributes to particles of matter to explain the forces of nature, this model is based on the simple concept of singularity space interactions.

## *Synopsis*

The universe of space and time is created by an almost infinite number of singularity-derived spaces that interact with each other. These interactions make the matter and light that we see around us.

## *Amorphous Backdrop*

An intellectual argument that there are no universal structures of dimensions, directions, or quantification to anything other than the singularities. Only separate singularities exist, and space and time are derived from their interactions. How singularities can exist on a formless surface is beyond the scope of this paper.

## *Description of a Space Singularity*

A singularity is a two-dimensional flat space whose inside is larger than its outside. Other shapes of space singularities may exist, but this shape is useful in modeling our physical universe. See Figure 1.

This two-dimensional singularity space features a singularity point at its center, which encompasses an infinite space. Around this point, the size of this space is defined by a 1/Radius scale. Drawing circles around this point reveals an interesting construct: the larger the circle, the smaller its outside circumference. An infinitely large circle would be a point, no size, in contrast to the center point's infinite size. It is unlike anything we have seen in the physical universe.

## *Subspace Universe*

The Subspace Universe is the four-dimensional space-time in which we live, and it exists on the outer boundaries of these singularity spaces. While there appears to be an infinite number of singularity spaces, there seems to be only one continuous Universe. Or at least only one that we are aware of.

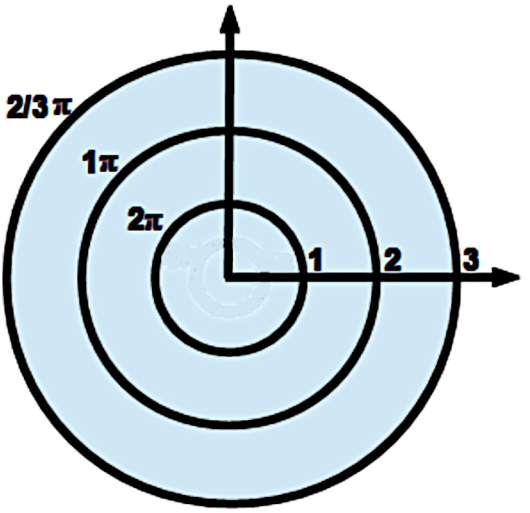



**Figure 1**

## *Singularity Interactions*

Singularities interact with each other on their outside boundaries. The reason for this is the internal energy that exists within a singularity. It has a virtual packet of energy from its singularity point to its outer edge with an energy of **nhc/r** (one dimension only). Here **n** is an integer number {1 to infinity}, **h** is Planck's constant, **c** is the speed of light, and **r** is the distance from the singularity point to its outer edge as it appears in our space. There are two different types of singularities depending on the direction this energy takes. This energy is virtual light; its wavelength equals the distance between the singularity center point and the outer edge of the singularity-derived space, or some multiple **n** of this distance. And it can appear to move inwards toward the singularity or outward toward the outer surface. Notice that there is a one-to-one relationship between this energy and the resolution scale of the singularity boundary, the **1/Radius** scale. See Figure 2. The number n is the period of the virtual light. See Figure 3.

When two singularities touch, their resolution scales must agree (energy balance); otherwise, there is movement until their resolution scales align. This movement is a result of a shift in the centers of

singularity. However, all movement is an illusion; it's on an amorphous surface. The only real reference point is the continuous Subspace Universe. So the movement from this reference point is detected as acceleration.

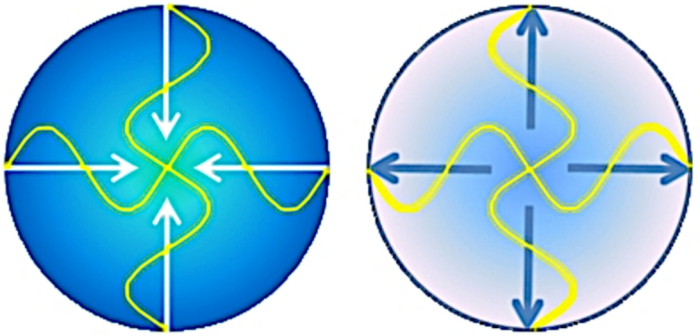


**Figure 2**

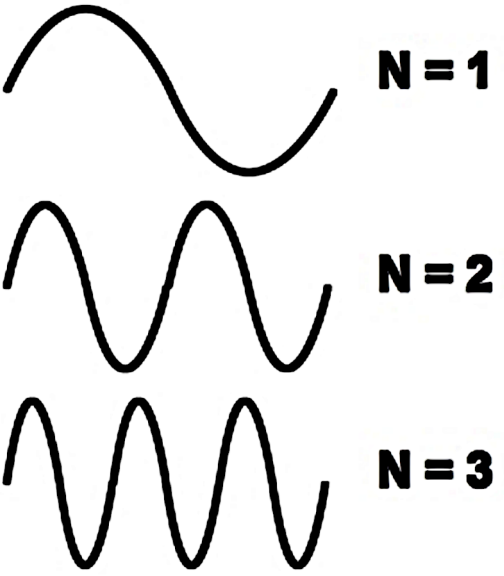



**Figure 3**

## *Effects Upon the Subspace Universe*

There are two different ways singularities can affect the continuous Subspace Universe. This depends upon whether a single singularity is acting alone or dual singularities are acting in concert with each other. The key to this interaction is the internal virtual energy that exists

within each singularity. This energy acts against the outer boundary, causing a force on the subspace universe, which stretches or bends the space-time fabric. These forces from various singularities are vectors, and because of this fact, their effects can be geometrically added.

A single singularity has two effects upon the continuous Subspace Universe. A sourcing energy singularity will expand, pushing all other particles away from it with a force inverse to its size. A sinking energy singularity will shrink, attracting all other particles toward it again with a force inverse to its size. Note that the single singularity appears to have no mass, gravity, or charge that we associate with elementary particles. It has the same characteristics that we associate with dark matter and dark energy.

Two singularities can form a dual interaction when they are perpendicular to each other. They actually create their own section of the space-time subspace universe. This section is affected by all other singularities and connects with the rest of the universe. The rule for this dual interaction is straightforward, considering the nature of amorphous space. A singularity is spinning on its outer boundary, the result of the virtual energy from the center. Not only is the resolution scale defined (the **1/R size**), but the phase is also defined.

Since the other singularity of this dual interaction is perpendicular to this spin, this direction is not defined. It is actually smeared as a result of this spin from the first singularity. Both singularities are spinning, and both smear themselves in the directions of each other's spins. And by this fact, they create their own section of the universe between them.

From this simple interaction, I generated two separate models. One is a model of an elementary particle, and the other is a model of light.

## *Seven Rules of Singularity Space Behavior:*

The singularity space behaviors are shown in the following list.

**Rule #1 Normal space exists between and because of singularity space interactions. One universe made out of multiple universes.**

**Rule #2 Singularity spaces are always infinite in size. They are at their smallest on the outside boundary.**

**Rule #3 Singularity spaces contain virtual light between their center points and their boundaries. This distance, measured in normal (subspace) space, is the wavelength of this light. The light speed is always C, measured across this normal space.**

**Rule #4 There are two types of singularity spaces: one that sources virtual light and one that sinks virtual light. The sourcing singularity spaces are in expansion. The sinking singularity spaces are decreasing in size.**

**Rule #5 Two singularity spaces of the same type cannot overlap. Singularity spaces don't contain singularity spaces.**

**Rule #6 Virtual light can be summed together between singularity spaces at their boundaries. These boundaries define normal space (subspace). This light can be viewed as having both perpendicular and tangential components to the subspace boundaries (along the boundaries and perpendicular to the boundaries).**

**Rule #7 The perpendicular aspect of this light must equal zero, or the boundary between the singularity spaces will move based upon the vector addition of the light's energy.**

Another way to state Rule #7 is that the boundaries of the singularity spaces must agree with each other. The larger the subspace, the smaller its outer boundary, due to its inverse space nature. When singularity spaces intersect, their boundaries must align, or movement will occur until the dimensions align.

## *Model of an Elementary Particle*

If we take the simplest possible model of two spheres of subspace side by side, we immediately note that neither subspace is contained. They move away from each other. If we surround one sphere with a donut-shaped subspace, one whose infinite centers are on a ring, then we see that the sphere is only captured on the plane of the donut but would

spill out above and below.

The trick to the model is that when a singularity subspace bumps another subspace, it starts to spin. So the path of one singularity space is due to the other singularity space's spin. See Figure 4.

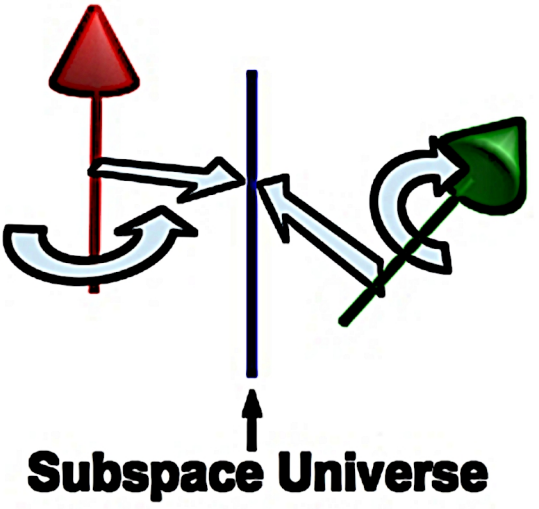



**Figure 4**

An elementary particle model is based upon two singularities that are locked together, smeared as a line and a circle. The innermost singularity is located along the fourth-dimensional axis, identified as the W axis, resulting in a cylindrical singularity shape. This is a real axis, not the time axis used in Relativity. Instead of having just one center of infinite space, there is an endless set along the W axis. The outermost singularity is a circle at the W=0 position, generating a donut-shaped singularity surrounding the innermost singularity. Instead of having just one center of infinite space, there is an endless set along this circle in the center of the donut. See Figure 5.

They map out a parabola wine glass of the subspace universe between them. I call this parabola wine glass the Area of Compression since the forces perpendicular to this area from both singularities are equal and opposite, keeping the singularities locked in place. The definition of the force is related to the virtual energy from the center singularity,

where the force is defined below.

$$\mathbf{F = (nhc)/2(\pi)\, r}$$

Where **n** is an integer 1 through infinity, **h** is Plank's constant, **c** is the speed of light and **r** is the distance from the center of the singularity to the subspace universe.

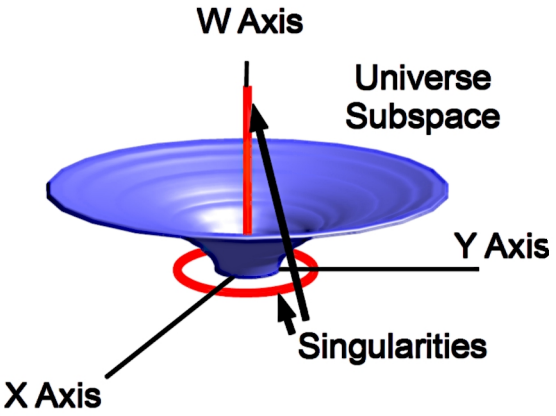



**Figure 5**

This is the force on a two-dimensional plane, the plane of the singularity space. How can this force coming from both singularities map out the parabola wine glass shown above? The forces are equal and opposite. See Figure 6.

The force **F** from both singularities is equal because the parabola wine glass (subspace universe) is at an equal distance from both points. The directrix set of singularities is shown as the W axis. The focus set of singularities is a circle surrounding the particle. It is shown as a small circle on the diagram because that part of the circle is perpendicular to the drawing, so we are only showing a slice. Each force **F** has a perpendicular force **Fp** and a parallel force **Ft** to the segment of the parabola. The **Fp** forces cancel each other as required by **Rule #7** of the Singularity Space Behavior if the two singularities are at rest with each other. Notice that there is a Force **Ft,** which is non-zero; more about this later. The equation for this parabolic wine glass is shown in Figure 7.

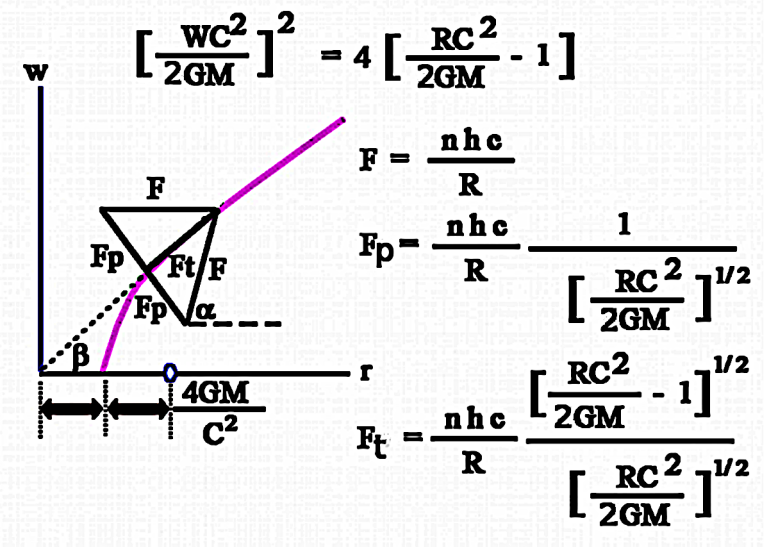



**Figure 6**

**1) Einstein's General Theory of Relativity**

$$dS^2 = \left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right] d(ct)^2 - dR^2 = 0$$

**2) Adding a fourth dimension W to the three dimension R the radial distance from the center of a particle**

$$d(ct)^2 = dR^2 + dW^2$$

**3) Adding the two together**

$$d(ct)^2 = dR^2 + dW^2 = \frac{dR^2}{\left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]}$$

**4) Solving the integral**

$$\left[\frac{WC^2}{2GM}\right]^2 = 4\left[\frac{RC^2}{2GM} - 1\right]$$

**Figure 7**

Note that this subspace universe description is the description of how light moves in the universe; light moves on the subspace. And I am

attempting to show that light is our only foundation. The dimension $\mathbf{dS^2}$ is essential for the Lorentz Transformation as shown in Figure 8.

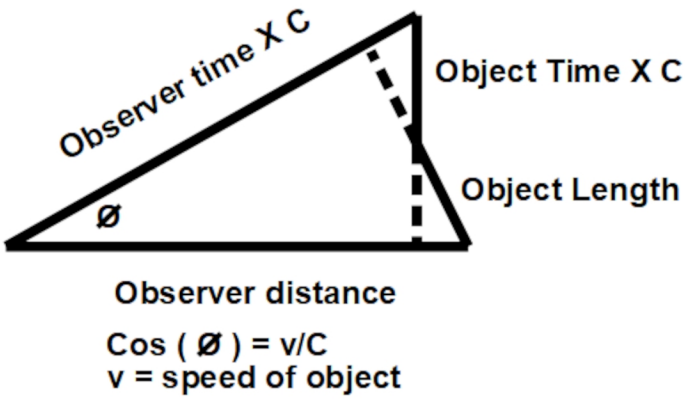



**Figure 8**

In this mathematical description, **G** equals the gravitational constant, **M** equals the mass of the particle, **C** equals the speed of light, **T** equals time, and **R** equals the radial distance out from the center of the point particle. Note that the time axis is actually the path of the parabola.

This is a different equation from Einstein's General Theory of Relativity. This is because I am approaching this from a specific, one point mass particle approach, as opposed to a general approach.

$$\mathbf{[1- (2GM)/RC^2]\ d(CT)^2\ - dR^2 = dS^2}$$

Now, there does exist another approach, such as the Schwarzschild presented solution, which assumes spherical symmetry in a vacuum with a mass concentrated at a point. A general form of this equation is sometimes shown as.

$$\mathbf{[1- (2GM)/RC^2]\ d(CT)^2\ - [1+ (2GM)/RC^2]dR^2 = dS^2}$$

This model requires three sets of singularities to generate it. One set is along the W axis. The other set is a ring around the W axis at the W=0 position, and the last set is a ring torus around the W axis with a ring singularity at its center. Both models yield the same gravitational force at a given distance from a particle. To prove which model is

correct requires measurements at close atomic distances. See Figure 9.

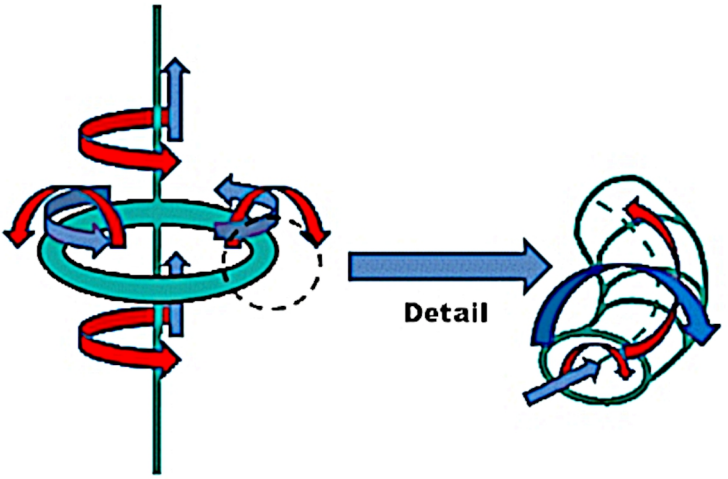



**Figure 9**

## Gravitation Space Time Curvature

Suppose you add a second spin to the particle, a second singularity circle around the W axis with a different axis. In that case, this Area of Compression becomes a Volume of Compression. See Figure 10.

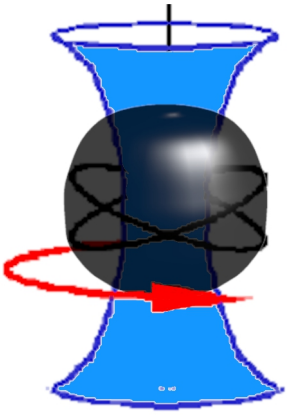


**Figure 10**

This is a four-dimensional object. The sphere is wrapped around the line but doesn't touch it. Gravity space-time is between the line and the sphere. Proof that the two-singularity model produces gravity is shown in Figure 11.

$$\left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right] d(CT)^2 - dR^2 = dS^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dR^2}{d(CT)^2} = \left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]$$

$$\frac{dR}{d(CT)} = \left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dR}{d(CT)^2} = \frac{d\left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]^{1/2}}{d(CT)}$$

$$\frac{dR}{d(CT)^2} = \frac{(1/2)(2GM/C^2)}{\left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]^{1/2}} X \frac{d1/R}{d(CT)}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dT^2} = \frac{(C^2)(GM/C^2)\left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]^{1/2}}{R^2 \quad \left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]^{1/2}}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dT^2} = GM/R^2$$

**Figure 11**

**Expansion of Particle Model**

One of the concerns with this theory is the parabolic wine glass of gravity, which essentially created a hole in the universe that led nowhere, ultimately reaching the W=0 position of the W-axis, where it stopped. However, looking at the math of gravity, this stopping point seems artificial. So instead of just mapping a wine glass section of the subspace universe, it's mapping a complete hourglass where there are two sides to this universe. One high in the positive W Axis

direction and one in the low negative W Axis. Two views of reality that may or may not always agree.

This provides insight into the sourcing or sinking internal virtual photon of energies that exists within each singularity. If both singularities (the line and the circle) are sourcing virtual light, then the parallel addition of this virtual light on the hourglass would appear as light moving away from the particle; the **Ft** on the diagram above. If both singularities are sinking virtual light, then this parallel addition would appear as light moving toward the particle. Now this is virtual light, but it is along space, and it looks like it is trying to create energy. This would break the model which needs to hold energy as mass not to dissipate or accept energy.

It is my thought that the virtual light adds or subtracts from the light that is being attracted by gravity, the shape of the area of compression. In other words I am introducing another concept; light is either flowing up or down this parabola hourglass of gravity depending on whether the dual singularities are sinking or sourcing virtual light. And this light is following the Time Axis along the curve of the parabola. This introduces the concept of matter and anti-matter. See Figure 12.

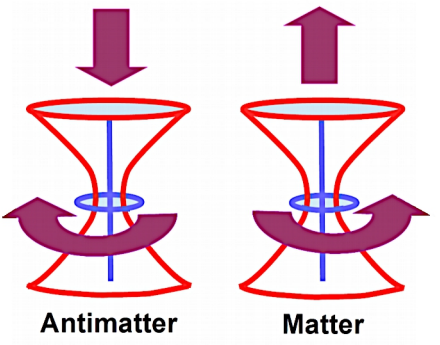



**Figure 12**

This view offers insight into what is commonly referred to as a “black hole”. Every particle is a black hole or a white hole, depending on whether it is a matter or an antimatter particle. And when particles are sucked into a black hole, we can actually say that another whirlpool absorbed one whirlpool.

**Electrostatic Forces**

The effects of electrostatic attraction and repulsion are also evident in this model. The forces act on two particles side by side, emanating from each other's outer singularities. Two sourcing or two sinking energy singularity will repeal each other. While a sourcing and sinking energy singularity will attract each other. This force is electrostatic due to the fine structure constant $\mathbf{hc=q^2}$, where **h** is Plank's constant, **c** is the speed of light, and **q** is the particle's charge.

$$\mathbf{F = (nhc)/2(\pi)r^2 = (nq^2)/2(\pi)r^2}$$

Both particles have an electrical force, but the opposite charge results from the force from the outer ring. Two like particles, matter–matter or antimatter-antimatter, will repel each other due to the combination of forces from their inner foci. See Figure 13.

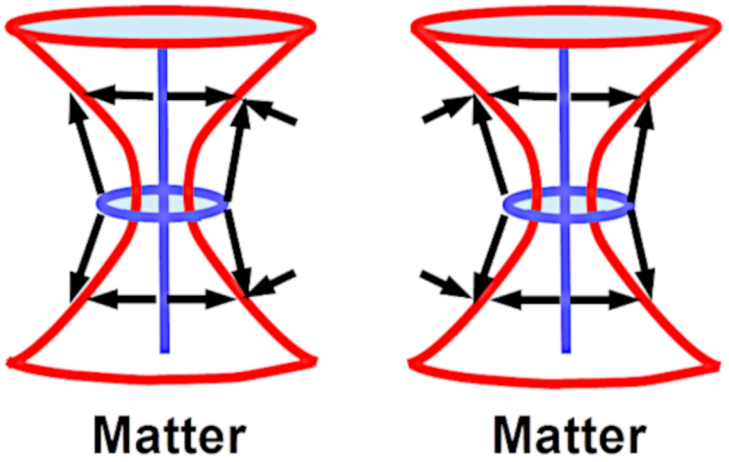



**Figure 13**

Likewise, a matter/antimatter combination will attract each other up to the $\mathbf{8GM/C^2}$ limit. See Figure 14.

This $\mathbf{8GM/C^2}$ limit is related to the Nuclear Strong force that counteracts the force of two charged particles across a short distance. Two like particles can stay within this limit without experiencing a repulsive force. Note that this is forcing a charge restriction, positive

for matter and negative for antimatter. The particles that we know of, like electrons, Mesons, and Neutrinos, are composite particles of both matter and antimatter. These models will be shown later.

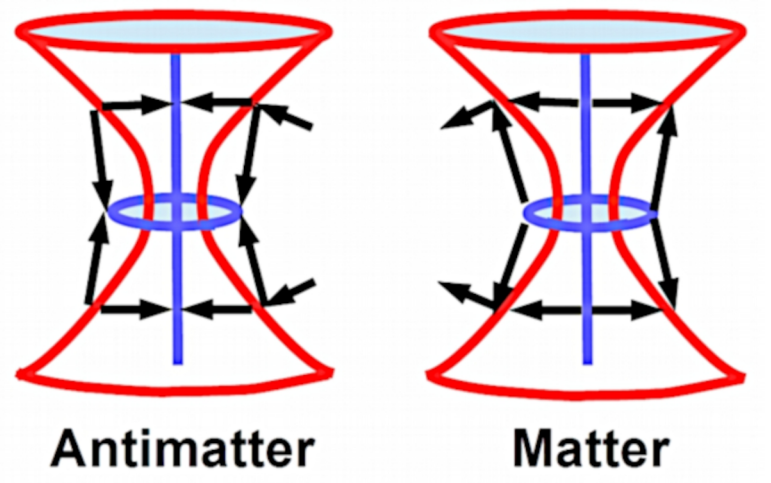



**Figure 14**

Now, the question arises: if the ring singularity is the source of electrostatic forces, commonly identified as an E-field, then how can it also generate gravity? The shape of the gravity hourglass, volume of compression, is due to the interactions of the ring singularities and the directrix singularity along the W axis. Is the gravity affected by the Electrostatic Forces? Clearly, per the previous diagrams, it is impacted. However, when we view an electron shell around an atom, it is only in three dimensions. One electron cancels the electrostatic force of one proton in three dimensions. Gravity is four-dimensional; the force from the ring and directrix exist above and below our three-dimensional plane. A statically neutral atom still has gravity.

**Electromagnetic Forces**

Magnetism can also be explained because a moving particle is slanted in its direction of travel. The relativistic effects of an object in motion actually cause it to appear to lean in the direction of travel. This angling of the internal force perpendicular to the direction of travel is what causes the magnetic force.

To visualize the magnetic field, we must observe how the spinning

singularity spaces interact. Each spinning singularity has a force. The outer singularity exhibits an electrical force, while the inner singularity displays a magnetic force. These forces are the same except for the geometry of the singularity spin. Notices that they are perpendicular to each other. See Figure 15.

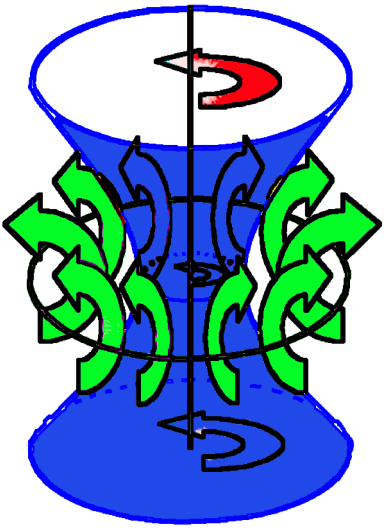


**Figure 15**

The inner singularity, the directrix to the parabola hourglass, is only along the W axis when the object is at rest to your observation. The relativistic effects of an object in motion actually cause it to appear to lean in the direction of travel. This is similar to Einstein's relationship between **Energy**, **Momentum**, and **Mass** (where the cosine angle = **v/c**). See Figure 16.

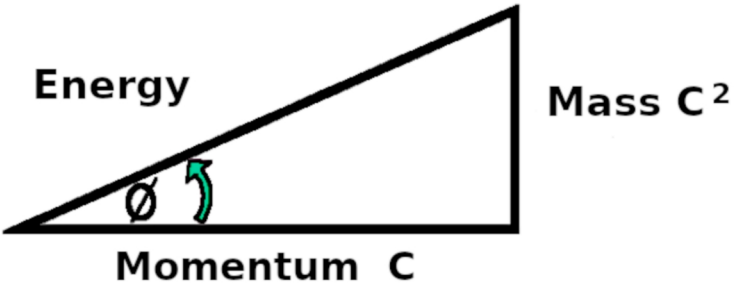



**Figure 16**

Now the strange action of the Magnetic Field is this. It is only generated by a group of moving charged particles. And its effects on another charge particle appear only when that particle is moving through this field. There is no force on a stationary charge particle. The magnetic force is perpendicular to both the field and the path of the charged particle.

Now let's go back to the model. The particle is moving, so it has a slant towards the direction it's moving in. So, the spinning ring singularity, which generates the electrical field, is also slanted. This slant is the magnetic component, and it is perpendicular to the direction of travel. The magnitude of the magnetic field is related to the leaning angle, which is directly proportional to the velocity. The electrical field is also reduced perpendicular to the travel vector by ½ $V^2/C^2$ (at slow speeds), although experimental results have not detected this.

An electron is not affected by a magnetic field unless the electron is moving through the field. It cannot see this force unless it is moving and there is a slope to its spinning ring singularity. The slope allows the magnetic field to influence the spin of that particle's electrical subspace. And since it is impacting the side of the particle, the change in the balance of forces in the area of compression will cause a movement perpendicular to the magnetic field and the direction the particle is traveling. See Figure 17.

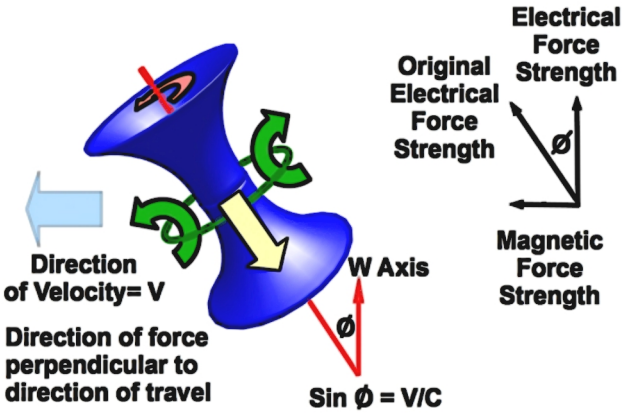



**Figure 17**

**Wave Particle Duality (Particles)**

The problem with wave-particle duality is that it seems illogical that an object can act like a wave one moment and then like a particle the next. The reason for this is the amorphous nature of the background, multidimensional space, and the singularities themselves. If you included the singularities, then it's a particle. If you only included the effect that the singularities have on the space-time continuum, then it's a wave.

Take, for example, the double slit experiment. Shooting electrons through a double slit will either show a particle distribution of matter going through the slits or an interference pattern of the matter wave going through both holes at once. The difference is whether the singularities went through the slits or somehow went around the slits, and only the space-time continuum went through the slits.

## *Model of Light*

Another model exists using dual singularities that are smearing themselves in the directions of each other's spins. This is a model of light, resembling a double helix, similar to a DNA molecule. See Figure 18.

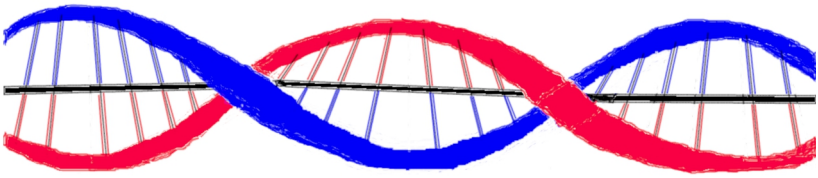


**Figure 18**

Each singularity is a helix, and in between them is a straight line representing the subspace universe. At any point along the line, the two singularities are perpendicular to each other, 45 ° to the line representing the subspace universe. This line is situated above the existing subspace universe, which is affected by gravity and dark matter interactions. This is showing one polarity across a four-dimensional space. See Figure 19.

These singularities have virtual packets of energy from their singularity points to this straight line representing the subspace universe with an energy of **nhc/2(π ) r** where again **n** is an integer number {1, 2, to infinity}, **h** is plank's constant, **c** is the speed of light, and **r** is the distance from the singularity point to its outer edge. There are two different types of light models depending on the direction of this energy.

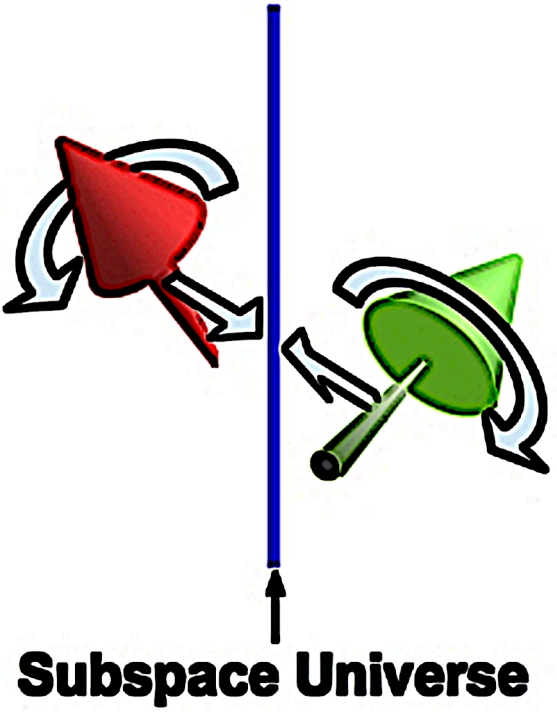



**Figure 19**

Now the equations of Maxwell only show one type of light, a waveform that only travels at one speed in the vacuum of space. It is sinusoidal in nature with the electrical field E and the magnetic field H orthogonal to each other and in phase with each other. There are two different polarities to this light.

Now, the question that needs to be answered is whether we can relate these equations to the model. I am complicating the answer by making a distinction between a photon and an electromagnetic wave. The

same way that a particle behaves differently from another particle as a wave.

Maxwell's equations describe light as a wave. This has to do with the movement of the singularity space on the surface of the Volume of Compression. The spin of one singularity space causes the movement of the other singularity space. An electron that is accelerated has its gravitational field altered, which causes light to be emitted on the surface of the gravity. The change in the gravity affects the spinning of the singularity spaces.

And part of the problem with the particle model is that I am using a different convention than Maxwell's. His convention is based on a magnetic field rotating around a current. My convention is 90° to that, where the magnetic field is actually coming from the current.

This model defines a magnetic field as the spinning singularity space in three-dimensional space and the electrical field as the spinning singularity space in the W-R plane. Therefore, the two singularities in the particle model generate both electrical and magnetic fields due to their 45° angle. At one point in the wave, the two singularities generate opposing electrical fields; then, as the angle shifts, they generate opposing magnetic fields.

This is a different view of light that is more complex than Maxwell's. The two opposing electrical fields are generated by spins that are perpendicular to each other. The same is true with the magnetic fields. I never thought of these fields as being two-dimensional before. And this has to affect how charged particles are affected.

First, let's consider a particle that undergoes a state change, transitioning from a higher energy level to a lower one. A photon of light energy is peeled off from the particle by way of its singularities. Now think of this photon as a twisted rubble band singularity. And it stays this way until it unites with another particle, raising its energy level.

## *Compound Particle Models*

Consider that everything moves at the speed of light: the singularities, the virtual light from the singularities, and the light energy in space. Is

this enough to make a universal model for everything in the universe? In other words, there are no points in space, only movement.

**Modeling Our Physical Universe**

Elementary particles can only exist in discrete sizes. This is because the gravity field is directly related to the size of the mass that produces it, whereas the energy of the mass, as well as the light around the neck, is inversely related to the size of the gravity field. A larger gravity curvature would result in a smaller energy at the neck of the hourglass. A larger subspace would have a greater centripetal force, but the surrounding energy would be less. And since it would start to attract more light, it would not remain in balance and would have to reduce its size, giving off energy.

These balanced sizes equal $\mathbf{n^{1/2} \times 10^{-8}}$ **KG**, where n equals the number of wavelengths of light around the hourglass, matching the number of wavelengths of the internal virtual light. Note that the electron's mass is only $\mathbf{9 \times 10^{-31}}$ **KG**, the proton is $\mathbf{1.7 \times 10^{-27}}$ **KG**. Thus, our known particles must be a composition of both matter and antimatter elementary particles.

Both matter and antimatter elementary particles have mass and produce a gravitational field, represented by the hourglass shape. However, when they are side by side, they affect each other's fields, reducing the overall mass and gravity field in an algebraic addition of positive (matter) and negative (antimatter) masses. This hasn't been proven, but there is a reason for this approach.

First, it's essential to examine the force diagram (Figure 6) provided on page 24. The energy that generates mass is derived from gravity. This is an entirely different concept from saying that the mass creates the gravity.

Integrating the force **Ft** across time, the parabolic line represents the energy at the base, **W=0** mark. However, the mass this generates is impossibly large; it is **ln(R)**. The only particles that can exist are composite particles made out of equal amounts of matter and antimatter particles. It's only the relativistic mass increases of the moving particles that generate the overall mass of the composite

particle. This math is shown in Figure 20.

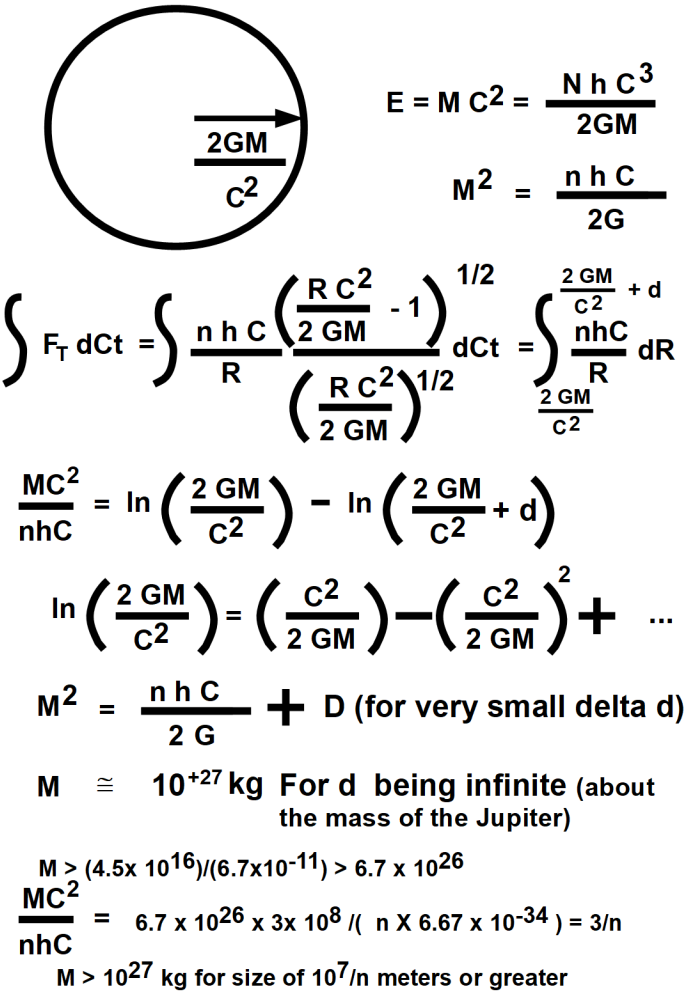

2GM / C2
E = M C2 = N h C3 / 2GM
M2 = n h C / 2G
∫ FT dCt = ∫ (n h C / R) ((R C2 / 2 GM) - 1)1/2 / (R C2 / 2 GM)1/2 dCt = ∫ (nhC / R) dR
2 GM / C2 + d
2 GM / C2
MC2 / nhC = ln (2 GM / C2) − ln (2 GM / C2 + d)
ln (2 GM / C2) = (C2 / 2 GM) − (C2 / 2 GM)2 + ...
M2 = n h C / 2 G + D (for very small delta d)
M ≅ 10+27 kg For d being infinite (about the mass of the Jupiter)
M > (4.5x 10^16)/(6.7x10^-11) > 6.7 x 10^26
MC2 / nhC = 6.7 x 10^26 x 3x 10^8 /( n X 6.67 x 10^-34 ) = 3/n
M > 10^27 kg for size of 10^7/n meters or greater

**Figure 20**

So there are two different types of masses. Pure matter or antimatter particles have a gravitational field that forces the mass to be greater than **10^27 kg** across a diameter of more than **1000 kilometers**. This is essentially a black hole. The other type of matter consists of particles made up of essentially equal amounts of matter and antimatter. Here, the light energy is transferred between the matter and antimatter particles, making a stable energy well. The light energy

does not escape, nor, in my thinking, is it refreshed by gravity. If it did, then different gravity shells would have different masses. However, there are two constraints upon this model. One is that the phase of the light energy must exist around the particle, as shown by Dirac's equations. In other words, for **n=1**, there is one phase around the $\mathbf{2GM/C^2}$ circle, light moves around the circle as well as up and down the gravity space-time continuum. This forces the mass to be $\mathbf{n^{1/2}\ x10^{-8}\ kg.}$

The second constraint is that a larger **delta d** would create larger masses that would become more unstable. In other words, the energy moving down a larger section of the space-time continuum would be greater than the energy flowing around the $\mathbf{2GM/C^2}$ circle. Moving particles could accommodate this greater energy. The increase in mass of the moving particle would contribute to the overall mass of the composite particle.

I still agree that mass bends space-time. The equations of General Relativity apply to the composite particle on a large scale, and the singularity spaces exist on a smaller scale. These two views are not mutually inconsistent—no more than the particle, wave models.

It is possible to develop particle models in which composite particles consist of both matter and antimatter particles. In these models, the summation of masses must add up to zero, since the fundamental elementary particles are much heavier than any known particles. The relativistic movement of the masses provides the delta changes that give the particles their masses. Likewise, the forces are added together with the residual forces accounting for the charge of the particles. Since the mass is related to $\mathbf{n^{1/2}}$ and the electrical force is proportional to n, the generation of the model is quite simple. The list of particles could go on forever, but a simplified list is presented, along with a possible matching of known particles. See Figure 21.

## Possible Particle Series

**Based upon** $M = \left(\frac{nhc}{2G}\right)^{1/2}$ **And charge = n/2**

**The following series are based upon the overall mass (M) = 0**

**Possible Electron Series**

**2 = -2 (n=1) + (n=4)**
**4 = -2 (n=2) + (n=8)**
**6 = -2 (n=3) + (n=9)**
**8 = -2 (n=4) + (n=16)**

**Another Series Like the Electron Series**

**6 = -3 (n=1) + (n=9)**
**12 = -3 (n=2) + (n=18)**
**18 = -3 (n=3) + (n=27)**
**24 = -3 (n=4) + (n=36)**

**Possible Meson Series**

**2 (A+3) = — (2A+3)(n=1) + A(n=4) + (n=9)**
**Where A = any interger number**

**Figure 21**

**Neutrinos**

Examining the simplest particle construction reveals a particle of no mass. It is made out of one antimatter elementary particle and one matter elementary particle. This neutrino particle also has no charge. It is hard to determine its stability, but it must move at a speed close to the speed of light, since the two masses cancel each other out. There is no relativistic mass addition to give it any weight.

This raises an interesting question: since matter and antimatter annihilate on contact, producing light, why doesn't the neutrino annihilate? There is a lot of energy in this particle. This energy exists at the **W = 0** part of the neutrino, but it does not exist in the blended

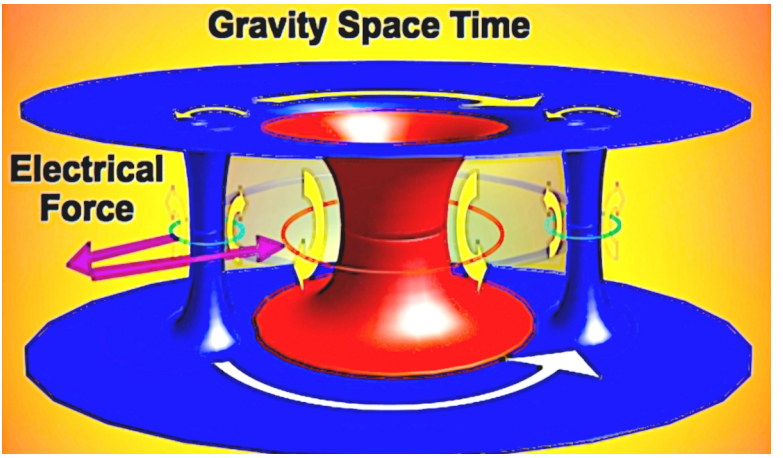
particle state, which includes those in the positive and negative W-axis directions. As far as the universe is concerned, the particles sit in an energy well. See Figure 22.

**Figure 22**

**Electron**

The following model illustrates two matter particles orbiting an antimatter particle. Each of the outer particles has a mass of **1 (n=1),** and the innermost particle has a mass of **-2 (n=4)**. The two outer particles rotate around the inner particle billions of times a second at a distance comparable to the Compton wavelength. This produces the relativistic mass change, which equals the electron's weight. Of course, this raises the question about the resultant leftover forces. The inner particle has a spin of **-4,** and the outermost particles have a spin of **1** each. The leftover spin of **-2** is the charge of the electron.

This is a particle view of an electron model, and there is also a wave view. When you move away from the inner structure, only the gravity of the electron's space-time continuum and the electrical field are evident. Therefore, no energy is lost by the spinning particles. See Figure 23.



## Mesons

The meson models are interesting because they fit some observations to date. They are heavier than the electron model and have more degrees of freedom. There are an infinite number of forms for the Meson model. They are centered on the **-3** particle **(n = 9)** and have various states, each with a different charge. There is a zero charge state consisting of a **-3** core with three **+2** particles **(n=4)** and three **-1** particles **(n=1).** There is a negative two spin (single negative charge) consisting of a **-3** core with two **+2** particles and a single **-1** particle. Additionally, there is a positive 2 spin (single positive charge) consisting of a **-3** core with four **+2** particles and five **-1** particles. This gives a clue to their instability.

Stability may be related to refresh, the sinking, and sourcing of light from the universe. When one divides the number of internal forces by the number of mass particles, the mesons have a higher number than the electron. To put it simply, more things are spinning in a meson than in an electron.

## Baryons

It's anyone's guess, although mesons circling antimatter electrons is an option. The center of a Baryon has to be a simple matter particle due to the positive charge. It may have two antimatter $\mathbf{3^{-1/2}}$ **(n=3)** particles around a matter $\mathbf{12^{-1/2}}$ particle **(n=12)** to give it a charge of **+3.** The movement of the two antimatter particles would create an antimatter composite. However, since it has a plus charge of **+3**, then it could attract two matter electrons in a very close shell, producing an overall matter weight.

I did try to model a theory like the quark theory, where three impossibly heavy particles exist separately in an energy well. However, I couldn't come up with an adequate solution. The next step will involve calculating the weight of these particle models. Hopefully, someone will champion these calculations.

One last thought about particles. These are particles of matter that may possess energy and gravity, but may also have an entirely different light shell that allows them to interact with light. I believe

that there are alternative models for particles, possibly involving multiple singularities, that would behave entirely differently from the particles listed above.

## *Reviewing Existing Benchmarks*

Using the model of the electron, I aim to revisit the various guiding concepts of physics and re-examine this model's behavior in light of these theories and ideas. If the elemental particle behaves in accordance with these theories, then a unity will exist in physics. This has been my goal since the beginning. Currently, many of these theories are disconnected from each other. And it is not because any of these theories are wrong; it was simply the fact that no one has tried to put everything together. There was no glory in it. Note that in many cases these theories are approximations, attempts to make order from experimental data. The benchmark may not be a perfect fit. However, if the benchmark is close enough to fit any observations made upon this planet, then I will be more than happy.

The following benchmarks are from numerous visionaries in science. I will only mention the prominent leaders who gathered the evidence together and brought order to the results. As such, I will review Newton's, Einstein's, Schrödinger's, Dirac's, and Maxwell's theories and results. In many cases, we will need to revisit the concepts that guided these theories to uncover the essence of their truths. It is also essential to use only the simplest ideas. That's a must for any discovery of truth.

**Newton's Laws:**

Newton had three laws:

Every object in a state of motion tends to remain in that state of motion unless an external force is applied to it.

The relationship between an object's mass **M**, its acceleration **A**, and the applied force **F** is **F = (M)(A)**. The direction of the force vector is the same as the direction of the acceleration vector.

For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Newton was attempting to bring order to the universe. He developed Calculus, which is the mathematics of how things change, so that he could measure and predict the motion of objects. He created the concepts of energy and force that have withstood the test of time. His

equations for an object's momentum (Mass x Velocity) and an object's kinetic energy (½ Mass x Velocity²) remained in use until the 20th century, when Einstein's $E=MC^2$ superseded them. He introduced an order to physics that allowed it to branch into various fields while remaining an organized whole. And more than anything else, he kept the wonder intact. People could understand on a conceptual level how things behave.

Now, to compare Newton's Laws to the elementary particle model, I need to make a detour first into one of Einstein's most significant discoveries. I need to do this because it was the key puzzle piece that I had neglected for so long and proved to be essential in putting all of this together. This is a simple geometrical model that relates the energy and momentum of a particle of mass **m** traveling at speed **v,** where the **cosine of the angle** equals **v/c**. This diagram was shown on page 31 as Figure 16.

The model is a simple right triangle. The hypotenuse is the energy of the particle. The side adjacent to the angle mentioned above is the particle's momentum times C. The side opposite the angle is the particle's rest mass times $C^2$.

The concept of Momentum and Kinetic Energy here made sense. Newton's definition of Momentum and Kinetic Energy were **Taylor Expansions of the sine and cosine functions** for speeds much slower than the speed of light. **Energy = $MC^2$ + ½$MV^2$** (cosine expansion) and **Momentum = MV** (sine expansion). This drawing became the key puzzle piece that put the whole theory together. This is precisely how light reacts with matter. The vector addition of energy across space and time explains everything. And this diagram still agrees with Newton's three laws.

If an object is at rest (you are part of the equation now, since it must be at rest with regard to you, the observer), light is moving vertically along the area of compression at the **W = 0** point. Suppose light energy is hitting this particle, giving it momentum. In that case, the object starts to move with an energy that is a vector combination of the original mass energy and the momentum of the light. That's the first law. Notice that the particle is now at an angle.

When the light momentum hits the particle, it does so across time, not just at the W=0 point. This is acceleration. The axis down the area of compression is the time axis. A simple way to look at this is to consider discrete values, where every second, there is a speed increase of 10 feet (3.05 m) per second. The acceleration would be 10 feet per second. The velocity would be 10, 20, 30, 40 feet per second for each second. Each second is represented by a light momentum hitting the object, causing it to move. And the amount of acceleration is dependent on the key puzzle piece diagram; heavier masses will accelerate less than lighter masses. This is the second law.

The third law is that all light interactions occur at the Volume of Compression, the boundaries between the singularities' spaces. All movement occurs there; all forces are vector added there. This area of compression is what we refer to as normal space.

So this passes the Newton's test, and it only took 30 years to see it.

**Einstein's Theories:**

After graduating from the University of Washington, I returned to Einstein's theories of Relativity to explore the space-time equations and gain insight. I started by mapping the Lorentz Transformation to a geometrical shape. This is shown on page 25 as Figure 8. It didn't provide me with a lot of insight, but it did offer some. Again, a particle of mass traveling at speed V, where the cosine of an angle equals V/C. The diagram relates an object's space and time to another observer's space and time, with a velocity difference between the object's state and the observer's state.

There is no limitation on going faster than the speed of light, provided we can find the means to do it. We cannot exceed the speed of light if we continue to add momentum energy to mass energy; the best we can do is approach the speed of light. We can, however, disconnect ourselves from the universe by effectively reducing our mass to zero, just as neutrinos do. If we went faster than light, then the light image that we left behind would indicate that we slowed down (because we traversed this area so quickly) and that we were flattened (due to the limited time to capture the details). In other words, it's optical, you have not changed at all. And you would have already arrived at your designation long before the optical boom of the light caught up.

**Schrödinger's Equation:**

This was the initial attempt to view particles as waves of energy. It is basically related to time and space as moving waves of energy. This is usually shown as a standing wave within a potential well.

$$ih\delta\Psi / \delta t = - (h^2/2m)\nabla^2\Psi + \text{Potential } \Psi$$

The basic form of the elementary particle model matches this in a general form; however, the particle has a core that this model does not have. The critical concept where Schrödinger's Equation excels is the electron shells that surround an atomic nucleus. Here, the electron surrounds an atom as opposed to the original idea of orbiting an atom. This is where the elementary particle model is most applicable.

At the W=0 mark, which I call the now position, all the subspace particles are evident. But they don't touch each other except for in the future and in the past along the W axis. Take, for example, the electron model. Two matter particles surrounding an anti-matter particle create a particle of smaller energy. This particle exists above and below the particles that comprise it. Higher and lower, it combines with the atomic body; in fact, it surrounds it.

So this passes the Schrödinger's test.

**Dirac's Equations:**

These equations describe the quantum effects of physical matter by examining the energy and momentum generated by four waves identified as **Y1**, **Y2**, **Y3**, and **Y4**. The equations are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
(PO+MC)Y1 = P1Y2 \quad & + (2)^{-1/2}\, P2 \quad (Y2 - Y4) \\
& + (2)^{-1/2}\, P3 \quad (Y2 + Y4) \\
(PO-MC)Y2 = P1Y1 \quad & + (2)^{-1/2}\, P2 \quad (Y1 + Y3) \\
& + (2)^{-1/2}\, P3 \quad (Y1 + Y3) \\
(PO+MC)Y3 = P1Y4 \quad & + (2)^{-1/2}\, P2 \quad (Y2 + Y4) \\
& + (2)^{-1/2}\, P3 \quad (Y2 - Y4) \\
(PO-MC)Y4 = P1Y3 \quad & + (2)^{-1/2}\, P2 \quad (Y1 - Y3) \\
& + (2)^{-1/2}\, P3 \quad (Y1 - Y3)
\end{aligned}$$

Where **PO = d/dt**, **P1=d/dx**, **P2=d/dy**, **P3=d/dz**

This model illustrates the relationship between the mass (M), energy (E0), and momentum (P1, P2, and P3) of a physical object using four waves that exist across space and time. Two of these waves relate to matter, and two relate to antimatter. These waves are the spins of the elementary particle. A particle at rest has a single wave moving one way for matter and the other way for antimatter. During movement, both waves exist going in opposite directions. This causes a group wave (energy) that moves more slowly around the circle as the particle moves faster. There is also a phase wave (frequency) that moves faster around the circle with increasing speed. See Figure 24.

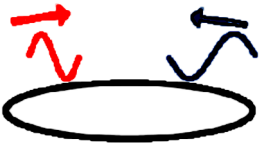


Figure 24

This matches the model of the elementary particle, which we have been viewing in three-dimensional slicing. I believe that there are only two slices of light in an elementary particle, not an infinite set. The light moving around the particle can only occur on two great circles. Anything else would be interference and would cause the particle to shake apart. Everything is in balance. But when the particle moves, it is slanted in the direction of travel, so the w=0 slice that we are looking at is going through several circles. This is a four-dimensional construct. See Figure 25.

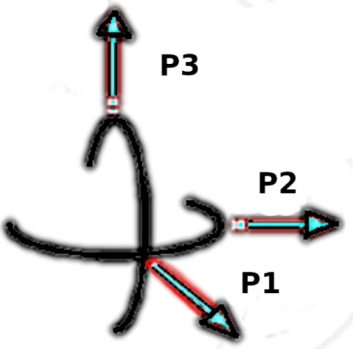



Figure 25

This complex waveform can be viewed as two waves moving in opposite directions.

This passes Dirac's test. The most straightforward equation is in the P1 direction. As shown in the figure below, the P2 and the P3 equations should match; they are symmetrical to each other.

**Maxwell's Equations:**

Maxwell developed two fundamental set of equations during his life, one for Thermodynamics and one for Electromagnetic.

**Electromagnetic:**

The first equation is the electrical field that produces a force on a charged particle. It is the fundamental part of the elementary particle design. The second equation is simply that the force does not exist for magnetic particles; we have not found any monopole, single magnetic poles, in the physical universe.

$$\nabla * E = p$$
$$\nabla * H = 0$$
$$\nabla X E = - dH / dT$$
$$\nabla X H = J + dE / dT$$

The last two equations are the relationship between Electrical and Magnetic fields across time and space. Also, in the previous equation, there is the magnetic field generated by moving charged particles (J). These parts will have to be explained separately.

Now, understand I am an electrical engineer, Maxwell's equations are my bread and butter. And to change Maxwell's equations is something that I do only as a last resort. But I finally had a revelation about magnetic fields. And this changed my understanding of light and magnetic fields. And it helped me in another way. I never understood how an electron and a positron (an antimatter electron) could destroy each other and generate light. I could not conceive of the elimination of concentrated space. Now I know that the subspace centers are not eliminated. They are transferred to the light photons.

**The Essence of Light:**

The last two equations of Maxwell's equations are his claim to fame. The interaction of these two equations produces the waveform for light that only travels at one speed, c, in the vacuum of space. It is sinusoidal in nature with the electrical field E and the magnetic field H orthogonal to each other and in phase with each other.

Now I have come up with a different definition. Two singularity spaces are alongside each other, but on slightly different paths perpendicular to each other, such that the spin of one's subspace is the path for the other's subspace. Between the two, they make a double helix exactly like our DNA molecules. Now, the two singularity spaces in my thinking are actually one, like a twisted rubber band producing a photon of light. This requires a closer look at these equations.

**Electrical Field from a Charge:**

The first equation has been discussed in depth in a previous section. An elemental particle is defined as two singularity spaces in tension with each other. The force from the ring singularity is actually the electrical field. This force affects other particle's area of compression causing movement.

**Magnetic Field from a Mono-Pole:**

The second equation pertains to monopoles generating a magnetic field, which Maxwell defined as having zero probability. Is it possible to say that the force from the inner directrix is actually the magnetic field? Yes, it would, but it cannot affect other particles because it's inside; it cannot touch another particle's area of compression. What's essential is the spin.

The forces are the result of the subspace spin. The electrical field force can be represented as a spin in the subspace around the focus point. It is in the W-R plane where R is the polar axis from the center of the particle in X, Y, Z space. The magnetic field force is represented as a spin around the directrix. It is perpendicular to the W axis. So they are always perpendicular to each other. See Figure 15 on page 31.

**Magnetic Field Generated by an Electrical Field:**

The third equation illustrates how a magnetic field changes over time as an electric field changes across space. This is shown in Figure 26 as a four-dimensional drawing. This suggests a new dynamic nature of the space-time continuum, which can be shaped by electric and Magnetic Fields. The spinning of the singularity spaces is usually associated with the entire space spinning. Still, this equation suggests that eddies in one singularity space cause eddies in the other singularity space.

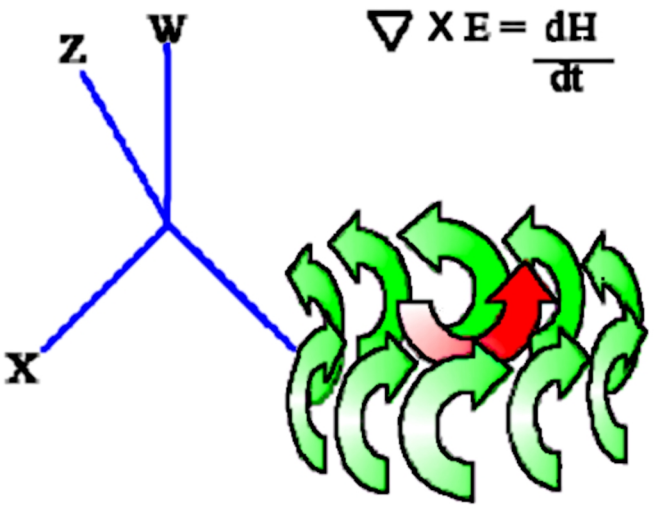



Figure 26

**Magnetic Field from a Current:**

The fourth equation has two parts. The first part describes a magnetic field that develops around a moving charge, typically depicted as a steady field around a current. The strength of the field is related to the number of charges and their velocity. The force is perpendicular to the magnetic field and the direction of travel of the charged particle.

My magnetic definition and Faraday's magnetic field are perpendicular to each other. His fields flowed around the wire. This is simply a matter of convention. Magnetic iron filings align themselves around the wire; therefore, it would make sense to draw the fields in that direction. However, a particle's internal magnetic subspace does

not generate the magnetic field when it is moving. It is coming from the electrical singularity space.

Here is the key, as shown in Figure 17 on page 32. A particle is leaning in the direction of travel. The directrix is leaning, and the circle of focal points is leaning. The spinning of the singularity space around the focus points is also affected. At the sides, perpendicular to the direction of travel, the spinning has an electrical and a magnetic component; it is spinning up and down (W-R plane), and it is spinning in the direction of travel (plane dependent upon the spin of the particle). The amount of magnetic field is related to the leaning angle, which is the velocity (cosine angle = v/c).

In like manner, an electron is not affected by a magnetic field unless the electron is moving through the field. It cannot perceive the force unless it is in motion, and there is a slope to the outer subspace spin. The slope allows the magnetic field to influence the spin of that particle's electrical subspace. It is impacting the side of the particle. The change in the balance of forces in the area of compression will cause a movement perpendicular to the magnetic field (using Maxwell's definition) and in the direction the particle is traveling.

**Electrical Field Generated by a Magnetic Field:**

The last part of the fourth equation illustrates how an electrical field changes over time as a magnetic field changes over space. This is shown in Figure 27 as a four-dimensional drawing. The eddies in one singularity space cause eddies in the other singularity space.

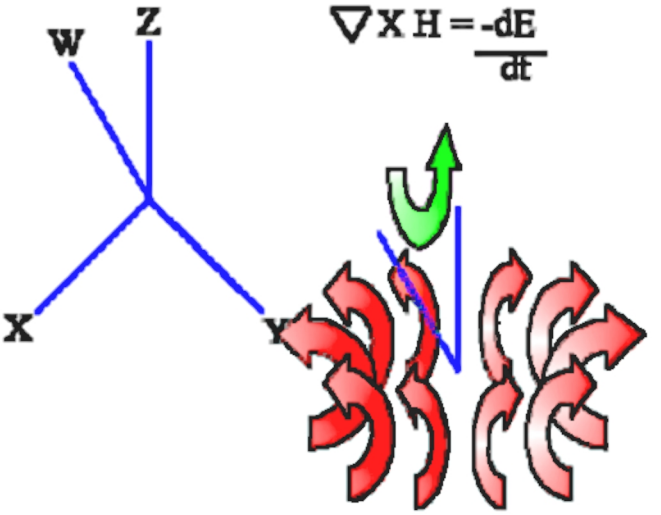



Figure 27

As I changed the direction of the magnetic fields, what happened to the last two equations of Maxwell? The increase of an electrical field around an area produces a decrease of a magnetic field with respect to time through that area. And the increase of a magnetic field around an area produces an increase of an electrical field with respect to time through that area. Both drawings show this on the positive side of the time axis, specifically on the positive W axis. As demonstrated by Maxwell's definition of light, these interactions can be interrelated. But I've said enough here to validate my concept on how this model meets Maxwell's equations.

**Electrical and Magnetic fields across Time and Space:**

At this point, the reader would have thought that I was finished since I explained electrical, magnetic forces, and the nature of light. But there is something else to consider. Everything described in this document so far pertains to steady-state examples, which involve objects that are either motionless or moving at a constant speed relative to one another. We mentioned forces, but we have not discussed acceleration in great detail. Acceleration is the rate of change of speed with respect to time. The way we would like to view acceleration is as a set of steady-state velocities one after another. This view is simple, but it omits a significant amount of data. What we see is a collision between 19th-century electromagnetic field theory and 20th-century Quantum

Mechanics theories.

The 19th-century EM field theory in question is these last two equations of Maxwell. A change in electrical fields around a section of space causes a negative increase in magnetic fields through that space with respect to time. And a change in magnetic fields around a section of space causes a positive rise in electrical fields through that space with respect to time. The interaction of these two effects causes light (Electromagnetic waves) to be generated.

The 20th-century view of Quantum Mechanics is that light is released in packets, containing the energy released as particles change states between a higher energy state and a lower energy state. Likewise, light is absorbed when a particle moves from a lower energy state to a higher energy state. These packets are always grouped according to Plank's constant.

Now these two views have never been integrated. I've heard many people preach that one view is simply embedded in the other, and I've heard that statement made from both sides. However, I've never seen any proof. Let us now explore these two viewpoints.

What happens to a particle's singularity space when a particle is accelerated? We already know that the electrical and magnetic forces from the subspace centers travel at the speed of light from our stationary reference point. So this means there is a change in the volume of compression. We know that the particle leans in the direction of travel and the core has two waves, a matter wave and an antimatter wave, as predicted by Dirac's Equations. What produces these changes? It's because the virtual light that creates all these effects is only moving at the speed of light from our reference point of view. It is actually an infinite-speed light moving over an infinite distance.

That means gravity is not instantaneous; the shape of the hourglass can be distorted by changes that move at the speed of light. And this change is electromagnetic. Electric and Magnetic fields can be thought of as eddies around the area of compression. In a particle at rest, the eddies are caused by the singularities moving around the singularity points. However, for light, the eddies are generated from each other, and their effect is on the area of compression, which is due

to the gravity of the charged particle that created the light.

Light is also a particle. It is made up of two singularity space particles that make a double helix that interact for a quantum of space moving at the speed of light. Remember that the singularity space particles are flat two-dimensional objects—the two singularity spaces spread out over space, corresponding to the quantum of energy they contain.

Where did the singularity space particles come from? From the charged particle that changed state. How do you peel a singularity space particle from a singularity space particle? The fundamental elementary particle is a relationship between its mass energy (energy around the circle) and the shape of the gravitational area of compression. Changing either one would change the dynamic and may even cause ringing as a new state is finalized. The singularity space could peel off during such an event and twist like a rubber band. This would generate both Electrical and Magnetic Fields due to its orientation. It's essential to remember that this is a four-dimensional object, and it must be visualized in those dimensions.

Now, looking closely at this model, we see that the compression points between these two helices are a single line in the universe. The second point is that there appear to be two Electric Fields opposing each other and two Magnetic Fields opposing each other. My thinking is that there are two different universes here, the upper universe (+ W axis) and the lower universe (- W axis). In fact, nothing has been canceled out. I believe that a photon has a different structure than EM light. Again, this will require detailed experiments to verify.

And this is the interesting part: all objects affect the area of compression. Gravities combine, forces interact, all within these areas of compression, as these areas come together to form this space. Light whose area is a thin one-dimensional line rides on top of a particle's gravity, its area of compression.

This passes one of Maxwell's tests.

**Thermodynamics:**

**d (Internal Energy) - Temperature x d (Entropy)**

**+ Pressure x d (Volume) < 0**

Where the following four rules apply:

If two thermodynamic systems are in thermoequilibrium with a third, they are also in thermoequilibrium with each other.

The increase in the internal energy of a thermodynamic system is equal to the amount of heat energy added to the system minus the work done by the system on the surroundings.

In an isolated system, a process can occur only if it increases the total entropy of the system.

As a system approaches absolute zero temperature all processes cease and the entropy of the system approaches a minimum value.

This is the science of combustion engines, refrigerators, and chemical reactions. It is critical in understanding how the universe works. This occurs on a large scale, where random interactions between molecules are defined by pressure and temperature, and molecules occupy a volume, resulting in the concept of entropy. Entropy is a quantity similar to disorder, analogous to the ability to shuffle a deck of cards to create a random progression of cards. How do we define this on the micro level of the elementary particle model? An object occupies space, has energy, bounces off other objects (exerting pressure and generating temperature), and has order, its placement in relation to everything else in the universe.

But notice something else. Energy exists because of and between the singularity spaces. Space exists because of and between the singularity spaces. How about Entropy? If nothing travels faster than the speed of light that has energy or information, then does the exact definition apply? Is this between and because of the singularity spaces? Yes, and this area needs investigation.

What is the relationship between objects? An energy has its own personal space and energy. It is the interactions with other singularity spaces that determine the pressure, volume, and temperature of the system (all the objects together). Lastly, there is the randomness, the entropy.

In a closed system, a process can only occur when the entropy increases, but life responds to energy. Neither life nor entropy exists on a per-particle basis but across particles, across space and time. It's in the body of particles and their relationship and interactions with each other where we see life and entropy.

This passes the other of Maxwell's test.

**In conclusion:**

See how important this was. Dirac's equation, Maxwell's equation, and Einstein's equations were all related. And no one could tell these equations as long as they were treated as different fields of endeavor. There is also a significant amount of additional work to be done. A mathematician is required to expand the scope into the acceleration effects. There are many insights needed if we are to transition away from fossil fuels and into non-radioactive atomic energy.

# Theory of Ubiquity

## *Synopsis*

This is a corollary theory to the theory of amorphous derived space. As space has no form outside of singularity space, reality also has no form or structure outside these singularity structures. The only view of reality that exists is from the singularity viewpoint. This view of reality is life.

## *Our Original Concepts*

What is meant by reality? What is existence? These are lines in the sand that we have drawn to identify the given, the starting point for our exploration of the universe. The thing that we know to be true, that we should never question. But shouldn't we? Suppose we crossed the line and actually examined reality. What would we find, and how would our understanding of the universe be altered?

To understand this new theory of reality, we need to revisit the concept it is replacing. Our original idea envisioned space as a container consisting of three or more dimensions, where we could place objects, fields, and any other elements needed to explain physical reactions. This space is crucial in our understanding of reality. This is because we used two different concepts in this one word. Space refers to the vast array of everything in the universe; it is the overall definition of what exists. It also means an area to place an individual something, identifying a unique object to separate it from the other objects in the universe. Then we would connect these two meanings through the use of measurements, such as distances and times. And we would call this 'reality' without worrying about event horizons or limitations of information traveling faster than the speed of light. Reality was just the definition of what was, of existence, and the only response to this understanding of reality was in the energy transfers and state changes of ordinary objects that existed within this space.

This view didn't need life, intelligence, or even a viewpoint. It existed all on its own, and everything else was just a simulation or a pretense. Atoms react with other atoms, utilizing the four fundamental forces of

the universe, to create everything we see around us. However, we don't really exist; we think we do. Our life awareness is just the electrical pulses and chemical fluids in our brains. Our emotions, our passions, our thoughts are just pretense. Only chemical reactions are real. Life accidentally started with the first cell. And this cell evolved into many cells that were organized into individual organisms, which could detect and interact with their surrounding universe. Life has less importance than a rock or dirt. In fact, an organism that is alive and one that is dead is viewed as being identical.

This view directly contradicts what we instinctively know to be true. We are not a pretense; we know we are real. And the emotions we feel, the drives that we have, are real as well. We understand that the universe is real, and we know we are real as well, perhaps to the point where we can exist independent of the universe.

Additionally, the probability of an accidental chemical reaction generating a cell has decreased to zero as our understanding of cellular complexity has increased. Even across this new pretense of a multiverse, the odds of life originating from an accidental chemical reaction are impossible. There are other forces at work here than unintentional occurrences. In fact, the understanding of the forces of life has never been comprehended. The purpose of this new view of reality is to promote this understanding. Let me show you something entirely new.

## *Space and Reality*

The new Theory of Amorphism describes a universe constructed through an infinite number of singularity spaces that collide and interact with the space-time continuum. We could call this continuum our model of reality, but it's not a standalone entity. It's a subspace; it only exists at the edges of these singularities. Instead, only the singularities truly exist; reality must be modeled on these spaces. And the singularity space's view of reality is the section of the continuum that it touches.

On this continuum, there is a definition of space, which refers to the separation distance between two points in space. However, there is a counter-definition regarding the joining of two points, which is the definition of awareness. We must be aware of the position of two

points and the space between them to begin defining reality. This awareness is the key to modeling reality in this Amorphous Existence, and truthfully, without awareness, reality wouldn't exist.

To understand awareness, we have to start with the meaning of the word “is”. This word pertains to existence, the structure, and the makeup of the world around us at a particular point in time, specifically the present moment. In the normal universe, the space-time continuum, this definition of understanding space at the very instant of now breaks the limitation of information traveling faster than the speed of light. The idea of “now” across space is infinitely fast. The only path where this definition is feasible is from the infinite center of each Singularity Space to its edges, the same path the virtual energy takes. This path is infinitely long from the standpoint of the Singularity, but appears short from the perspective of the space-time continuum. Therefore, infinite speed information gathering is not actually breaking the limitation of going faster than the speed of light, as long as awareness is directed to the endless center of the Singularity. It is actually going at the speed of light. This awareness is actually the essence mentioned in Premise #5 on page 8.

Therefore, the only place where this awareness can be effective, the awareness of what is, is in the singularity. And the understanding of what is, is limited to the Singularity shape. But this is all we need as our initial building block. Now, understand that a singularity is a paradox, a point is spaceless, and yet this point contains infinite space. This point also has a time delay that allows the virtual light to travel at the speed of light in our view from the continuum, yet it appears to travel at infinite speed in its own viewpoint. The definition of space and time originates from the singularity; can other attributes also exist? Truthfully, we can not guess what is inside the singularity; we can only see its effect upon the space-time continuum. But we shouldn't limit our thinking prematurely to the possibilities that could exist.

## *Model of Life*

On the simplest level, life can respond to its surrounding environment and affect it in turn. In many ways, it is like a chemical reaction responding to heat, pressure, and containment. But the beauty of life is

that it builds upon itself, order on top of order in increasing complexity, not only within a lifeform but between lifeforms until the whole world is covered in order and complexity. How?

The currently held concept is that of randomly occurring events. Now and then, an event gets it right (no definition of what 'right' is) and continues to happen. And even stranger is that mistakes never happen, or that they occur in such a way that they don't leave a record.

This is quite strange. It is like piling gears and clock faces onto a heap and receiving perfectly made clocks as a result. Of course, the clocks are reproducing, so you only have to make one that works, and it will carry on. The question is then, where are all the clock pieces, and why aren't more clock pieces continuing to fall upon us? I know, it’s a silly argument.

But here's the mistake we make with Darwin's Theory of Evolution. We have a take it or leave it concept. We are either for it or against it. Furthermore, we didn't do that with Newton's ideas. His concepts worked, but the universe was not as simple as he imagined it to be. Space was not flat space. So, concepts have to change and match the evidence.

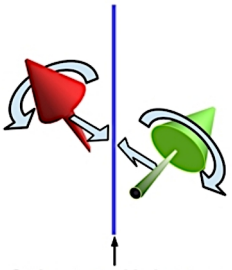
What is life? It's a view of reality on the micro scale. It's the view from the singularity. Likewise, it exists along the same path as the virtual energy of the singularity and, like energy, it can interact with other realities. And as the singularity is smeared across another axis, the reality and the energy are also spread into patterns across space.

I know this is a difficult concept to understand. It's like an electron orbiting an atom. It is spread across the atom in an electron shell. How can it be an individual particle and yet be spread around another particle? Because the particle is also a wave. A wave of what? That's the question.

We know that an electron has mass and that this mass is equivalent to energy. When an electron changes states from a higher energy electron shell to a lower energy electron shell, it produces light. This light is energy, and as discussed in the previous book, it contains a segment of the electron's singularity. It includes a part of the electron's reality.

So light is the transport mechanism for energy and reality. It wouldn't be wrong to call light “awareness”.I know this seems like a strange concept, but allow me to explain it.

When light particles leave the sun and travel to Earth, it takes approximately 8 minutes and 20 seconds. But from the light's viewpoint, the trip was instantaneous. Anything traveling at the speed of light cannot experience any individual time interval during the journey. We observe the electrical fields and magnetic fields interacting with each other as they travel at the speed of light, but this is our perspective from a particular point on the space-time continuum. This viewpoint doesn't exist from the light's point of view.




Let me answer the question before you ask it. The previous section included a picture illustrating the forces within a photon of light. The spin of one singularity is the path of the other, generating a double helix, and they are dragging each other forward at the speed of light. Here I am saying that the trip is instantaneous. Which is it? It's both; that's the reason for an amorphous backdrop.

Light doesn't go across space; it is space. Light doesn't take time; it is time. And while the picture shows two spinning pointers, it is actually two universes, each containing infinite space. We like to simplify things, but the universe is a remarkably complex and fantastic place.

So the viewpoint is critical. It is also essential in our understanding of chance. Let us choose a further spot, the Andromeda Galaxy. Here, light has to travel 2.5 million years to reach us. An individual photon of light left one of the stars of that galaxy and reached one of the rods in your eyeball if you were looking at the correct section of sky on a cloudless night. Mathematically speaking, the odds of that happening for that one photon are impossible. Yet from the photon's view, there

was an instantaneous fusion between the destruction of that sun's atom and your eyeball's electron shell, with 100% possibility of happening.

So there are two agents at work here, the agent of random chance and the agent of certainty. And it all depends upon which viewpoint is used to describe the event. But it is actually deeper than this because the path the photon used to reach your eyeball was the path of gravity.

As I have shown in the previous book, gravity has two sides. There is this universe side and an alternate universe side, what I like to call the upper and lower universes. These two universes are in sync with each other, except that when light flows into a black hole on this side, it flows out of the black hole on the other side. Of course, this is for a matter black hole; an anti-matter black hole, the opposite condition occurs.

Now matter in the general sense exists across both the upper and lower universes that may not be true for a photon of light. A photon travels along the path of gravity. A photon traveling in the upper universe and one traveling in the lower universe may be two different phenomena. This is because the time axis is opposite across the two universes.

At first glance, this doesn't make any sense. That in the upper universe, light travels from the past into the present, and in the lower universe, light travels from the future into the present. But from the light's viewpoint, the travel was instantaneous. It was only our viewpoint on the space-time continuum that gave direction to the travel.

Could we build a telescope to see what will happen in the future? I'm not sure. It would have to be an antimatter telescope to receive light from the future; any light originating from the future wouldn't be coming toward us. In fact, matter and antimatter are opposites in the charge-polarity-time relationship. An antimatter telescope would be looking at antimatter in the past, which would be our future. OK, now I am bothering myself.

There are two properties of life in its simplest aspect. Its ability to receive stimulus, and its response to it. And both of these properties require time. Since our definition of reality is the awareness of the

present moment, there must be a blending of reality across time to define life. And smearing only occurs with singularity-to-singularity interactions. Currently, we are aware of only two types of singularity-to-singularity interactions: light and matter.

Light's time axis is the direction that light is traveling. So even though it's an instantaneous action from the light's viewpoint, it's a spreading of existence from our perspective. It is a connection of the points of the universe on the continuum of space-time. And as light transfers energy from one point to another, it also brings life and awareness.

Let's take a look at a single elementary particle. There are actually two realities: the reality from the outer rings (each ring represents a particle spin) and the reality from the directrix. The reality from the ring is the reality of outside influences. Real-time prevailing activities characterize this reality, as the ring singularity exists at the now point of the time axis, the zero point of the W axis. The reality from the directrix, using both spins, is that of a three-dimensional sphere along the time axis, representing an inward reality of the effects of outside influences. It is the reality of self.

Is this enough to describe stimulus and response, the two aspects of life? Not, since everything we know about life involves a structure where several particles interact as a system or several systems react to different types of stimuli and energy transfers. How did the structures get generated? And the secondary question of thermodynamics and entropy is also essential. Why, in the natural order of things, are structures are usually eliminated in the “lowest energy – maximum disorder” direction of chemical reactions?

To understand how life can exist across matter, we need to see how particles combine. Particles have a wavelike nature since they contain energy. They exist across space and cannot occupy a unique position. Electrons in an atom exist in an electron shell, sometimes co-located with an electron of a different spin. The whole shell is its existence. Electrons can be shared between atoms, binding them together. Reality can go across atoms. But can it go further? Can reality connect with functions? Can matter be tied together for a purpose?

Let us return to the model of the electron to address these questions. This is, of course, a particle model as opposed to a wave model of an

electron. The wave model is simply the gravitational field of the electron, shown as a parabola rotated around its center. This gravity breaks down into the individual gravities of the elements that constitute matter and antimatter, which make up the electron. Now these elements are far heavier than the overall electron's mass, and because of this, the electron cannot decay into another particle. The outer matter elements are slightly larger than the inner antimatter particle, which gives rise to the matter gravity field of the electron. Because of this, the time axis is positive, the time we experience in the universe.

In the inner (directrix) singularities of an electron, there are a pre-cognition and a post-cognition area. Pre-cognition is the awareness of what's happening before the present time, and post-cognition is the awareness of what's happening after the present time. Therefore, there is a possibility of anticipating and acknowledging the structure of an electron. Now, increase this to atoms, compounds, and organic structures. See Figure 28.

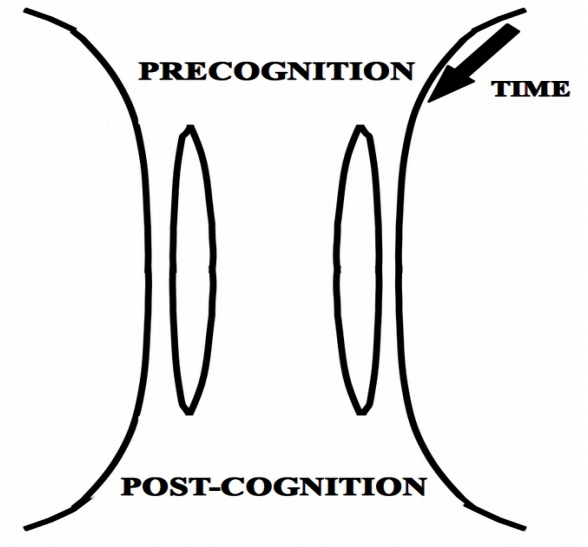



**Figure 28**

And the main question is “What is a living body?” A being is made out of multiple beings. These beings have individual functions; they perform tasks necessary for the overall being to exist. How do they know this? And how do these beings work together to make an overall

being? If we were to create a simple machine in the physical world, such as a rope and a bucket in a well, there would be no awareness on the rope's part of how it was helping you. Nor would the bucket care if it was carrying water for you or not. There is no being to the rope or bucket outside the individual atoms. It is precisely the opposite of the parts of the body. The state of existence, the “knowing”, is the very definition of life. It is a reality that exists across time and senses and reacts with the outside world. And most profoundly, that it is made up of particles, it exists in space.

Now, the space that we see around us, the space in which we live, is a subspace. It exists because of the interactions of the Singularity Spaces. We know that anticipation and acknowledgment of reality exist at the atomic level through Singularity Spaces. In fact, it is only at the singularity point where the reality of anticipation and acknowledgment exists. This point is a whole universe to itself, and all singularity points go to this same universe. So the patterns of life, the structure of the body, exist within the singularities as well as in the particles. This would help explain why life always comes from life; the pattern is passed along in the singularity centers, as well as in the material, such as DNA.

But is there something else as well? An eye is its own organism, with control circuitry that includes feedback, image processing, repair, and the feeding and maintenance of the cells that exist within it. There must be knowledge that is passed on, as well as the ability to control cells. Both require energy to be transferred and to be received. And this energy is the life of the being.

So let's assign another attribute to the Singularity Space. As awareness converges into a singularity, we will define a type of awareness emerging from the singularity, which is a “I am” awareness —a body for the particles of matter to occupy. It doesn't exist at the individual particle level, but it does exist across particles in the precognition and post-cognition areas. As particles combine with other particles along the W Axis until the whole world is unified into a single gravity field space-time continuum, so are the individual “I am” awarenesses combined, forming bodies of bodies. Bodies are part of an environment that functions like a living organism. This continues until the entire world is covered with life. We don't know; the world may

have its own awareness of life, as suggested by the Gaia hypothesis.

Now I call this “The Sterling” effect because I have actually seen it. Sterling was my daughter's cat, a beautiful long-haired Siamese. He was an indoor/outdoor cat that was run over by an electrical worker in a truck. And we found him in the street, his back legs paralyzed. We took him to the vet, who said that his back was broken, he was leaking fluids, and he was dying. So we decided to put him out of his pain, and as the doctor gave the shot, my daughter looked into his eyes, and I petted the back of the cat. As he died, she saw his eyes go dim and lifeless. I saw something else. I saw the cat diminish and disappear. His body was still there, but he wasn't. It detached from the atoms and entered another dimension. There are two bodies in the physical universe. The body of the particles and the body of life awareness. This is how entropy is turned around. What is this second body? Is it light? Does it use light? Is it connected to the virtual light of the singularities? It is that “I am” awareness.

One thing that we do know is that life is needed for a body to exist. A body that dies begins to decay. That finely tuned ordering of existence is lost when life is lost. The breathing, blood pumping, and energy-producing digestion are all stopped. Thinking is stopped. Awareness is stopped. In fact, life can not be created in a body. Life can only come from other life; life is a continuous process. There are different types of life, with the elementary particle being the simplest form of life.

Let's go back to pre-cognition and post-cognition of the inner singularity for a living organism. Examining the details of the organism, the eye recognizes the details of the eye. The lens of the eye only knows the details of the lens. The rods and cones are aware of their details. The processing center of the eyes, that part which came from the brain, knows its details. Each part has its understanding from the parts below, and it processes and provides its knowledge to the next level. This understanding is achieved through energy on the space-time continuum via the various Subspace Singularities that intersect this continuum. Therefore, energy is transferred physically, and knowledge is conveyed through the “I am” awareness. And it is my thinking that this awareness designed the body slowly over the eons. Through experimentation and, yes, through survival, lifeforms change slowly, modifying themselves. Separating into plants and

animals and then again into classes, orders, and species. The design exists in the physical body but is modified in the awareness body. And it is also my thought that, similar to the smaller size creating greater energy, the smaller size creates greater awareness. There is a great deal of awareness in a cell, encompassing numerous details, numerous redesigns, and numerous chemical reactions. For the overall organism, not so much, although it is the total of all the life forces within it. This may also be related to complications and size. I do not know everything that my body is doing, just the essential details. There is a limitation on my awareness. But I can look at the outside world and have a sense of reality. And this reality may be my purpose in being.

Notice how this differs from the Theory of Evolution. This theory uses intelligence but never defines it. It assumes that animals had enough intelligence to fight each other, but it never explains why. It gave more intelligence to the dice and never asked why the dice were loaded. Furthermore, it's like getting a group of monkeys to type the Gettysburg Address, hoping one gets the wording right without addressing where the monkeys came from.

Likewise, this differs from Intelligent Design, which recognizes the fact that there is design but doesn't account for the mechanism by which this design is recognized. It's like having a group of proofreading monkeys reading the first set of monkeys' efforts without addressing where this second set of monkeys came from.

## *The Nature of Space and Life*

So is it possible on what we now know about space and time to have something beyond a stimulus / response concept of life? Life uses the laws of Physics, but it does not break them. But whatever footholds it can use, it will. Imagine flying dinosaurs. Life is entirely different.

So what is the simplest way to define life that would make sense at the subatomic level? Hasn't that been our main confusion? I am a person, and I am composed of parts, organs, systems, processing centers, and the like, all of which are highly organized and themselves made up of parts. These parts are made up of cells, and these cells have their own parts. And these parts are alive. Where do we cross the line of parts being alive, having non-living parts like atoms and molecules? Is there a dividing line where order becomes a simple chemical reaction? You

see, this is the real question. People are trying to treat everything as a chemical reaction, and the order is dismissed as accidental. Actually, the order is everything! To dismiss the order is exactly like dismissing Galileo's discovery of the moons orbiting Jupiter. It didn't align with the concept of the Celestial Spheres holding everything in place over the Earth (the center of the universe). Put the man under house arrest who dares to question what everyone knows to be true. Now you know why I keep such a low profile.

However, the truth is that there is a gathering of orders, just as there is a gathering of elements in the world we see. And this ordering must be aware of the interconnection forces at all the different levels, including the various layers. Awareness builds on awareness, just as order builds on order.

Now we are approaching a change in concept that no one wants to see. If life is interconnected, then no life is unique, since all life affects all other life. It is like saying that all energy is distributed, and no energy is unique, since all energy influences all other energy. And as energy is transmitted from particle to particle, so is life transmitted from being to being (awareness and order).

**Awareness and Order**

We are now back at the subatomic level, examining the concepts of awareness and order. And a single subspace is an infinite space in a region of space. And within this space lies the dot that connects the definition of virtual light. But the dot connecting definition is showing us something else as well. From the outside, the “normal world” view appears as virtual light. What does it seem like inside the subspace? It is awareness; it's the word “is”. “Is” is traveling at infinite speed across infinite distance, defining what is. And what is the awareness of? The awareness is of the outside boundary, that place where the boundary of the infinite space stops. And since we see that boundaries can be fixed at one time and change at another, awareness can also be fixed at one time and change at another.

The key to life is when multiple particles come together in an orderly existence with an awareness of their environment. In other words, the awareness and the order are combined across the particles. How is this possible? Part of the answer is shown with Quantum Mechanics.

Electrons become part of the atom that they orbit. The inner awareness becomes combined along the time axis.

It seems strange that we have difficulty in accepting that things can have a reality within. But we have no problem in making magnets out of metals by aligning their fields, so they reinforce each other instead of canceling each other out. Instead of aligning the magnetic fields, we align the reality within our awareness. And the awareness is an awareness of the order, and the order is an ordering of the awareness. Both are required.

**Elementary Particle Awareness**

What is the awareness of an elementary particle, one that is made up of a line and a ring? It is going to see the universe, the area of compression, as a sphere-like object that tapers to a point on the top and bottom of the object. Now, don't lose me here, this shook me to my very core. The view is wrapped around the object, so it returns to the regular x, y, z coordinates using both spins of the elementary particles, which we call regular space. Remember, in drawing circles around the directrix singularity, the smaller the circle, the larger its circumference. The smallest part of the gravity hourglass will appear to be the most significant area.

But now I have to tell you what hit me so hard. We are mapping the known universe (volume of compression) onto singularity spaces (area of compression). As things combine, the awareness combines. I know that electrons combine with atoms and atoms with molecules. I am not sure how the awareness combines after that, but I know it’s a result of order and organization in the cells. Then I folded my arms and started to look around. Everything that I can see and hear is being provided by cells in my body, to my mind, to me. The information is being provided to me, and I am seeing it as an image. It strikes me as being very similar to what I just described.

**I AM THAT THREE DIMENSIONAL VIEW AT THE EDGE OF SINGULARITY SPACE!**

## *The Ordering of Life*

The definition of life is its ability to obtain order. It is almost exactly opposite to Maxwell's Entropy. A cell is extremely complex down to

the molecular level. Where did the order come from?

From a human viewpoint, we impose order on things. That is how machines exist. We place an order into the parts of a machine that behave according to the laws of physics to perform some special function. There is no awareness involved on the part of the machine, and we must maintain it so that it works properly. If it breaks down, we say that it is out of order. We have to put more order back into it. Cells don't work that way; they maintain themselves.

The order must originate from awareness, and awareness is at the quantum mechanics level. In the field of biology, we like to dissect things. But that only shows the current form; the being that exists around the time equals the now layer. However, awareness exists across time, and so does the structure of life; this structure is very complicated. The time structure is vast, with one nanosecond equivalent to one foot. Cells that are very small in space are extensive in the time axis. What this provides is functionality.

Take a look at the human eye. All the cells in the eye have their own specific functions. They have their DNA road maps, their ability to take nourishment from the blood, and to perform their individual functions. The rod cells detect intensity, and the cone cells detect colors. The muscles around the lens focus the image, and the iris adjusts the brightness. This structure is not just three-dimensional. Each function extends across time, connecting with the others—functions of functions or, as it is known in the engineering field, a system.

From the outside, we see a highly complex system. But from the inside, we know an entity; the eye is an eye. There is awareness here; there is life here. Now the eye is a part of the body. It serves its purpose, just as the ear serves its function. All the cells come together to make an organism, which is an independent, separate being. But is it? We depend upon each other. We are dependent on plants for oxygen and food, just as plants are dependent on us for carbon dioxide. Likewise, we are all interconnected with the rest of the world into one living entity.

Please, I am not trying to step on toes. I am not talking about God. I am referring to something more complex than ourselves, which we are

a part of. You can give it any name you want, but it is essential to recognize that there are connections, and we, as a species, cannot survive outside of nature any more than an eye can exist outside the body. Despite all of its functionality, it will die. Just consider this a wake-up call.

## *Distributed Intelligence*

This is the case of distributed intelligence, where intelligence exists at each level of life. It does not claim that everything was designed by a supreme being (intelligent design), although it is not opposed to the existence of a supreme being. And it is not saying that everything happens by chance and only the strongest survive (Darwin's Theory of Evolution), although chance and evolution play a significant role in life. Life is far more complicated than anyone has given it credit. And our simplistic ideas reveal our own stupidity, rather than anything else. We often find ourselves fighting with each other, even when there is no reason to do so.

Life is about growth, not destruction. Life is being a part of the ecosystem you're in, providing and receiving from this system; it is not about destroying and dominating the ecosystem. And it is my idea that life is about communication. Communication is the method of sharing awareness and order between people. Communication is actually like electromagnetic light. Both the virtual light and the electromagnetic light are related to the spinning of the singularities' spaces. Life, like energy, is transferred across space through the area of compression.

Now the rules of Quantum Mechanics apply to life just like they apply to energy. Life comes in bursts. An organism absorbs life, holds it for a while, and then retransmits it again. There may be higher life states just like there are higher energy states. There is a lot more than we know.

I want to make a case for redefining the definition of light. The virtual light of the subspace is the stage one light. What we call light is actually life and is the stage two light. The Stage Two light is made from the Stage One light. Lastly, there is a stage three light that is made from the stage two light. We call this light love, although it also goes by the name of glory. But that is a subject for another book.

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# Philosophy of Morphism

## *The Reality Within*

Morphism is a translation, a different way to understand. Since I have adopted this alternative perspective on the science of Physics, my perception of the universe has changed. Why was the universal backdrop featureless, with singularity spaces existing on it? It appears to be a contradiction. Then I had a revelation that shook me to my very core more than any other insights I've had to date. The contradiction was the key. As I share this idea, I invite you to keep an open mind and consider the possibilities.

Most people only care about the "what" of an observation —the experiments and equations that describe various phenomena and states of matter. And while this is extremely important, it overlooks the "why" that many of the earlier scientists and philosophers sought to describe. Modern Physics became too mysterious, paradoxical, and incomprehensible for the human mind to explore.

Most people acknowledge that space and time are the universal constructs of existence. Matter and light may have been produced by some means in the past and may disappear over time, but space has always been around. My view is different. Space and time depend upon matter and light for existence, and at some point, none of these existed. There is something else that connects everything, of which space and time are also a part, something universal. It exists within everything and is the basis of everything. And it is in its heart Amorphous.

Now, amorphous means formless, shapeless in the physical dimension. Now expand this definition in every domain imaginable, and then expand it beyond our imagination. Beyond thought or expression, beyond geometry, mathematics, everything we hold. It is all possibilities and none at the same time. In fact, time doesn't apply here; there is no form to change. It is truly unknowable.

This thought took my breath away. There was a period where time, space, matter, light, you, and I didn't exist. But this existed. This is our starting point. And from the unknowable came something, something

that could define things, that could make order from the chaos, something that was infinite. Something that covers every domain, including life. Something that could do anything. And because of this, the time started. Therefore, we need to explore this interaction, but we must do so with respect, because in this particular case, the following saying is true: as you stare into the abyss, the abyss stares back at you.

So how do you get order from disorder? It requires intelligence to create order. And it also requires intelligence to see order. And this intelligence is the express image of God. This is the foundation of many major religions worldwide, which hold that God created the universe. As a result, many of the ideas expressed here are not new. However, instead of simply accepting things as true, we will explore these concepts. To come up with a model of the universe that makes sense.

So let's go back to the original problem. Why is the universe Amorphous with singularity spaces existing within it? The universe is not Amorphous across space; there are no dimensions associated with the unknowable. It is just timeless, spaceless, unknowable. The singularity spaces are the opposite, they are affected by time, they require space, and they are knowable. They were created by intelligence, a process of creation. This had to be since it has these three markers. Anything knowable was created as an act of intelligence.

Now look at the scope of this creation. Take, for example, geometry, where the circumference of a circle is related to its diameter in regular space. It's a fixed ratio of 3.14159... But why is it? It could be made that way to produce an orderly universe. Nothing was possible, and the rules of geometry were imposed to make sense of the universe. Mind-blowing.

I believe that all scientific inquiry will end in paradoxes for the simple reason that you cannot put God in a box. And even though you thought that I had been careful to leave God out of the previous sections, He is still there in the concept of a point of infinite space. The very heart of the definition of awareness and energy for a point of infinite space is a paradox; a point is spaceless. This is a point where our intelligence cannot enter.

Now I need to stretch you further. There is a lot of room in the point that I am going to make now. That point is where we live. We know about the universe and our bodies, but our actual home is that point of infinite space, the point that we cannot comprehend. We are part of this world, yet we are infinitely removed from it. That is because our view of our body is from the inside looking out.

You are viewing everything around you from the heart of the singularity of your constructed body that is reaching back all the way to the unknowable, amorphous state, and from there, your intelligence starts. You are a created being. Not all knowing, of course, not like God's intelligence, but knowing in part. This is the gift of every life. You were born from the body. And we also have the gift of speech.

What is speech? We know that various animals communicate to some level. How are we different? We know that we use concepts to explain our surroundings to a greater extent than any other beings that we have come across, and we use our language to express these concepts. It is these concepts that have set us apart from the animal kingdom.

Scientists of this current age will not accept that people have inner thoughts; they believe only electrical currents and chemical flows occur across the surface of the brain. For them, there is no reality within, any inward awareness, much less a concept like spirit. But we know people have spirit because we can see it in their accomplishments, struggles, and dreams. In other words, what we see in people is more spiritual than physical.

What is spirit? It is the look in the eye and the smile on the lips. It's something that we cannot measure, but we know it has to be there. No wax figure or robot can mimic it. What is the spirit of a human being? It is the essence of what we are and how we affect the physical universe.

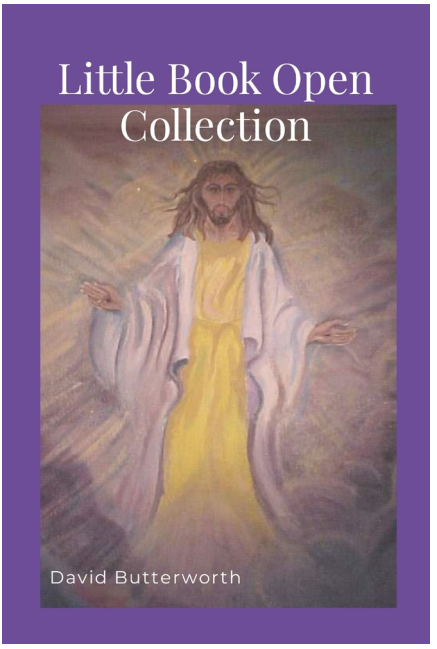
## *The Truth*

Some people believe in nothing, some in a name, some in an institution, some in a friend, and some in an angry god who wants to punish the world. Very few believe in themselves.
So how do we start? By starting, by relying on faith, hope, and love. How is this done? Back inside, in your prayer time. And it seems

funny, but there is not a soul on this planet who doesn't know what I am talking about. It's simply the fact that many don't practice this, but some do, or we wouldn't have lasted this long.

Our mistake is that we equate wealth and fulfillment. In many cases, it's the opposite. Many people have sold out for money, turning their backs on their family, their dreams, and the thing they know in their heart to do. They have become a slave to money, and it has left them bankrupt. Why? Money is external; there's no life in it. It is not like blood in the body that is alive. The blood provides oxygen, food, heat, removes waste, and supplies the cells. We treat money as if it serves the same function, but it does not. We are not connected because money is not alive.

Creativity, wisdom, and happiness come from within, where our heart is. And it is communications from our heart that connect us. It is inspirations from the heart that drive our accomplishments.




I hoped you liked this book. If you are looking for more than allow me to recommend the book that this is a part of, Little Book Open Collection BW.